FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

7 SEPTEMBER 1983

Lebanon

Military Situation — French aircraft bombed Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) artillery emplacements in the Ash-Shuf Mountains after French positions in Beirut were hit by shellfire from the area, Voice of Lebanon radio announced on 7 September. Four French soldiers were wounded in the shelling, according to the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon. Earlier, the clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio stated that PSP and allied forces had "perfected their control" from Bhamdun to 'Alayh and were advancing southward on the hills overlooking Suq al-Gharb. While Lebanese Forces' communiques broadcast by the Voice of Lebanon confirmed the Phalangist withdrawal from Bhamdun, they claimed that the Phalangists had repulsed attacks around Suq al-Gharb and advanced in the Kafr Matta area further south. One Phalangist communique listed Syrian, Palestinian, Libyan, and Lebanese leftist forces allegedly fighting alongside the PSP militia.

Lebanese Army positions in Suq al-Gharb, Khaldah, and elsewhere were subjected to renewed shelling which caused more casualties, bringing the Army's losses to 8 dead and 52 wounded in the latest round of fighting, Beirut radio reported.

Meanwhile, PSP leader Walid Junblatt renewed Druze accusations of a massacre by the Phalangists in Kafr Matta while a Phalangist source claimed that the PSP fighters had massacred "hundreds" of Christians in Bhamdun, according to Damascus and Jerusalem radio reports.

Political Developments — Presidential envoy Robert McFarlane returned to Damascus for talks on the Lebanese crisis with President Hafiz al-Asad, Radio Monte Carlo reported. Earlier, a Saudi envoy delivered a message to Al-Asad from King Fahd, who also telephoned Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil to express Saudi Arabia's full support for Lebanon, the radio said. Al-Jumayyil was likewise contacted by French President Francois Mitterrand and earlier received a message from President Reagan delivered by McFarlane, according to Beirut radio.

Israeli Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche arrived in Beirut to help mediate the Druze-Christian dispute and to improve understanding between Israel and Lebanon, Jerusalem radio announced. Beirut radio earlier confirmed that Lebanon informed the Arab League that it regards the Israeli-Lebanese agreement as "frozen."

Meanwhile, PSP leader Junblatt accepted an Italian Government invitation to hold talks on the Lebanese crisis in Rome, ANSA reported. In an interview with Syria's *Al-Ba'th*, reported by SANA, Junblatt said the results of the fighting must "serve the political demands" of the National Salvation Front. He also demanded the resignation of the Lebanese Army commander and chief of staff. He warned of an impending offensive by the Army and the Phalangists in the 'Alayh area.

Responding to the U.S. warning against Syrian involvement in the fighting, Damascus radio said the U.S. Administration has renewed its "threats" to launch military "aggression" against Syria in order to isolate and deal with the Lebanese nationalist forces fighting against the "direct U.S. intervention" in Beirut. An *Al-Ba'th* commentary reviewed by the radio said this is the first time the Reagan administration has threatened Syria in such a clear manner, indicating the "bankruptcy" of U.S. policy over Lebanon.

In another development, Hani al-Hasan, adviser to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, asked Syria to permit Palestinian forces to participate in the Ash-Shuf fighting, according to Radio Monte Carlo.

Israeli Position — Despite "desperate" Lebanese appeals for help from Israel in quelling the Druze uprising, Israel has made it clear that it will intervene only if there are "movements" by the Syrian Army, Jerusalem radio announced on 7 September. Defense Minister Moshe Arens revealed that the Syrians have not thus far entered the areas evacuated by the IDF, according to an interview reported by the radio. Arens also told *The Jerusalem Post* that Israel may withdraw from Lebanon totally, without insisting on a corresponding Syrian pullback, if it can be assured that hostile elements do not enter the south after the IDF evacuation. The only objective for which Israel would be ready to risk more casualties is the safeguarding of its northern border, Arens asserted.

IDF Radio and Jerusalem television reports likewise stressed that Israel has abandoned its dream of establishing "a new order" in Lebanon and is concerned solely with protecting its northern border. Israel has set no "red lines" for the Syrians, the reports said, and it is not enthusiastic about intervening to assist the Lebanese Christians.

Syria

The Defense Companies held a tactical night exercise 5-6 September which was attended by their commander, Rif'at al-Asad, Chief of Staff General Hikmat ash-Shihabi, and other senior officers, Damascus radio reported.

A violent explosion at the Balqis Hotel in central Damascus killed at least 25 people, according to Radio Free Lebanon and the Voice of Lebanon. The former stated that the bombing occurred 7 September while the latter reported that an explosion 6 September destroyed several stories of the hotel, which was partly occupied by "Soviet intelligence." Monitored Syrian media have not been observed to report the explosion.

PLO Affairs

Despite Syrian support for the Fatah dissidents, disagreements over political issues, and the deportation of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, the PLO is still "eager" to restore and maintain normal relations, PLO deputy military commander Khalil al-Wazir stressed in remarks broadcast by north Lebanon Voice of Palestine radio. Meanwhile, PFLP-General Command loyalists and dissidents clashed in Tripoli early on 7 September, Voice of Lebanon reported.

Libya-Chad

Chadian Government troops repulsed another Libyan attack on Oum Chalouba 6 September, Chadian Information Minister Soumaila Mahamet stated in remarks reported by AFP. Neither French forces nor aircraft have been involved in the "minor" clashes between Chadian Government and Libyan-opposition troops around Oum Chalouba, French Premier Pierre Mauroy maintained in an interview broadcast by Paris radio. Mauroy also stressed that there is "absolutely no question" of changing the role of the French forces currently in Chad.

Pilgrimage Dispute

Two of the Iranian pilgrims arrested by Saudi authorities as they visited the Iranian pilgrimage leader's residence have gone on a hunger strike, while Saudi police continue to harass pilgrims, according to a report in the Tehran paper *Keyhan* cited by IRNA. In a statement to SPA reported by Riyadh radio, a Saudi Information Ministry source contended that a BBC report on the arrests — also reported earlier by Tehran radio's English service — is one of a series of "lies" disseminated by the "Zionist" BBC which could negatively affect Saudi-UK relations. Saudi Interior Minister Prince Nayif told a news conference that the security situation is "good" despite an earlier "disturbance" by some Iranian pilgrims who had been warned against repeating their actions, SPA said.

Iran

A bomb exploded in a French diplomatic vehicle in Tehran 7 September, injuring three people, Paris radio stated. responsibility for the attack has not yet been claimed.

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Yasir 'Arafat Arrives in Bucharest 7 Sep

AU070955 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0938 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/9/1983 — On September 7, invited by RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, the president of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasir 'Arafat, arrived in Bucharest.

The guest was welcomed, at the Otopeni Airport, by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

PLO's 'Arafat, Arab League's Klibi Meet in Tunis

GF062030 Doha QNA in Arabic 1955 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Tunis, 6 Sep (QNA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat met today with Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi, who briefed him on his recent talks in Damascus with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and a number of other Syrian officials within the mission of the Arab reconciliation committee, which decided in its recent meeting in Tunis to give priority to Syrian-Palestinian relations.

Informed Palestinian sources said 'Arafat and Klibi reviewed the serious developments on the Arab arena, particularly in Lebanon, concerning events in the mountains and Al-Biqa'.

The sources said they also discussed the outcome of the Arab League's extraordinary session which was held today and which reviewed the program of commemorating the first anniversary of the martyrs of the Sabra and Shatila and the Arab and non-Arab martyrs of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon, as well as the steps the Arab League would take in view of the resolutions of the international conference on the Palestinian issue currently being held in Geneva.

Subsequently, Yasir 'Arafat received Tunisian National Defense Minister Slaheddine Baly and discussed with him a number of issues concerning the status of relations between Tunisia and the Palestinian revolution.

'Arafat Speaks at Geneva Palestine Conference

For Arab media coverage of addresses given by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and other Arab leaders to the UN Conference on Palestine in Geneva, Switzerland, see the International Affairs section of the 7 September Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

'Arafat To Visit Jordan 12-15 September

JN040813 Amman Ar-Ra'y in Arabic 4 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] Geneva, *Ar-Ra'y* — A responsible Palestinian source has stated that Yasir 'Arafat will visit Jordan at the head of a delegation comprised of Faruq Qaddumi and several other Palestinian officials 12-15 September. 'Arafat will hold talks with Jordanian officials on Jordanian-Palestinian relations and on the situation in the occupied territories.

PLO Leader Announces Visit

JN041552 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1400 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] Najib al-Ahmad, director of the PLO office in Amman, has said that 'Arafat will pay a visit to Jordan, probably before the Riyadh Arab summit in November. This will be 'Arafat's first visit since the Jordanian-Palestinian talks stopped last April.

ATH-THAWRAH on PFLP-GC Conference

PM061428 Damascus Ath-Thawrah in Arabic 1 Sep 83 pp 1, 10

[Unattributed report: "PFLP-General Command Military Wing Condemns Fatah's Right-Wing Contacts With the Enemy"]

[Text] Damascus (SANA) — The military wing of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command held a revolutionary conference 27-30 August. It discussed the military and political situation in the Palestinian arena, as well as the front's organizational affairs and the current situation in the Arab region.

The conference issued a statement stressing the necessity of adherence to armed struggle as the only means of liberating all the Palestinian territory and emphasizing the need for Palestinian national unity based on commitment to the Palestinian National Charter.

The conference underscored its full support for the revolutionary movement within Fatah, which opens the way for Palestinian national unity.

The conference voiced its categorical rejection of all proposed capitulationist settlements, as well as its rejection of dialogue with the Jordanian regime aimed at promoting the so-called confederation plan.

The conference condemned the contacts held by the Palestinian rightwing with Zionist elements, as well as the right-wing PLO leadership's repeated attempts to fabricate incidents and cause fratricide between the Palestinian brothers in arms.

The conference greeted the Arab compatriots in the occupied territories, hailing their steadfastness against occupation and racist coercion.

The conference applauded Syria's steadfastness and confrontation of Zionist, imperialist, and reactionary challenges and capitulation plans which undermine the rights of the Arab and Palestinian people. It valued the Syrian people's sacrifices for the central cause of Palestine.

The conference hailed the steadfastness and heroism of the Lebanese national resistance against the Zionist enemy and against Phalangist hegemony. It stressed its full support for the Lebanese National Salvation Front in the pursuit of its objectives of the independence, unity, and Arabism of Lebanon.

The conference praised the support for the Palestinian revolution by the Arab states, the progressive forces, and the socialist camp states headed by the friendly Soviet Union.

Al-Wazir Discusses Relations With Syria

NC061126 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0500 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Part three of interview with Khalil al-Wazir, identified by his nom de guerre Abu Jihad, Fatah Central Committee member and Palestinian revolution forces deputy commander in chief, by unidentified correspondent; place and date not given — recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified correspondent] Brother Abu Jihad, there is a problem that seems to be a very old one, namely, the problem of relations with Syria, which to many appear as [words indistinct] and which imply illogical aspects.

[Al-Wazir] When we talk about Syria we begin with the words: Everybody supports the strategic alliance with Syria. In fact, this is a conviction, not [words indistinct] or an act of courtesy. We all understand the significance of Syria's geographical position — people's Syria — and Syria's commitment to the cause. We understand all these matters because we believe them. The question posed is whether there are political differences with Syria. Is there a dispute over a role, for example? Nobody can define this. Politically, we see that both of us have approximately the same political positions and views. At one time there was some talk about UN resolutions. We did not approve of such resolutions. We cannot be asked to approve of them. However, the brothers in Syria pursued political action that is no more hardline than the political action followed by the PLO. The PLO, specifically Fatah, has had no connection with any domestic event in Syria. Fatah has had no connection with such events. The question then is: Why this problem in relations? Everybody is seeking a solution so that we can proceed together in a sound struggling action based on correct foundations. Why then is there this problem in relations?

After the brothers in Syria decided to deport Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] — this decision affects us personally — many efforts were exerted [words indistinct] and delegations went to our brothers in Syria to solve this problem and to sit together at one table. What is the situation now?

The talk about our relations with the brothers in Syria must be dealt with by clarity and frankness. We say that there are rules governing our relations with Syria which we in Fatah and in the Palestinian revolution are eager to preserve. The first rule is that relations between us and Syria are historical. Since 1964 we have maintained constant relations; Syria was the base of our Palestinian struggle, our revolution, and our movement. Our patrols used Syria as a staging point and we received every attention and support. This is a historical and basic fact. The other fact is that for 18 years these relations have been characterized by the cohesive struggle in one trench. However, there were periods when there were differences over positions. These differences reached the point of clashes in 1967 in Lebanon. However, in spite of all these problems and the 1967 clashes we in Fatah, and in the revolution in general, were eager to contain and solve these problems and to reach a just solution of all issues in this respect. [sentence indistinct]

The third fact is for 18 years we in Fatah and in the Palestinian revolution in general felt that there was no interference by the Palestinian revolution in any domestic issues in the Syrian region. We have always been eager to safeguard the questions of our struggle and of our movement. We have always been eager to escalate the fight against the enemy, our armed struggle and our presence which serves this goal, be it in Jordan or in the Lebanese territory.

The other aspect is that throughout these periods when problems arose we used to exert utmost efforts to speed up a solution and to prevent the issue from reaching a deadlock and hence becoming difficult to solve. We used to meet immediately with the brothers in the Syrian Command and with President al-Asad. If there were gaps on our part or on the side of our brothers and if there were problems, we used to remedy these in a spirit to contain them. These were basic rules in our relations in the past.

In our relations with Syria there are strategic, historical, geographical, national, pan-Arab, and intrinsic necessities for our struggle, our people, and our march. The relations between us and our brothers must be normal and there must be no problems. However, in the recent period it is known that there have been several issues that constitute the core of the conflict. We say that the [Syrian] brothers have been sponsoring and supporting the dissident group. We say this directly to our brothers. We say that there are problems.

We disagreed with them over several political issues. There were different views regarding political moves and contacts. There were differing views over appraising and analyzing the events in Lebanon. There were different positions during the period of siege. For instance, during the siege we said we hoped and looked to all the Arab nation with all its strength and to the Syrian Army with all its power to lift the siege against us. This was our hope and our wish. However, the brothers in Syria had a different view, preventing the participation of all the forces. Syria only participated with the forces which were in Beirut and which supported our brothers in the national movement, the Palestinian revolution, and the fighting that took place in Al-Biqa'. These were the operations that took place. The Syrian brothers had a view that it is they who will determine the time and place of the battle and that they must not yield to what the enemy tries to impose. This was their view and we had our view. However, this must not reach the point of struggle over the effects and results and assumptions of what took place during and after the siege and regarding the contacts that took place during the siege.

There were differences and wider views over this issue. There were also differences over the question of the departure of brother Abu 'Ammar from Beirut to Athens and Tunis. Subsequently, there were differences over our political move with Jordan and

on the international arena. Our brothers believed and broadcast at times that we accepted the Reagan plan. We say that this is wrong; nobody has accepted the Reagan plan. Nobody has ever declared his acceptance of the Reagan plan. The Central Committee's resolutions adopted in Tunis were completely clear. These were reported by all the news agencies and foreign press. The U.S. *Wall Street Journal* and several European newspapers said that the Fatah leadership's decision in Kuwait was the last nail in the coffin of the Reagan initiative. Subsequently, the dialogue between us and Jordan was suspended; this was officially announced. To say that the Fatah leadership has approved the Reagan plan is wrong and absolutely untrue. To say that we have given our authority to Jordan and have relinquished our right as representative of the PLO is incorrect.

Whenever we make a political move in any European area, their information media portray us as though we have sold out our freedom and have favored a political solution. Our view is that we are for any political move in any area because it is a part of the political struggle. But a political move does not in any way mean that it amounts to a political solution or settlement. We first seek to increase our struggle capability and to win further support and sympathy at the Arab and world levels.

There were differences over these issues and subsequently these surfaced in the dissension within the Fatah ranks; we met hard stances from our brothers who sided with the dissidents. Naturally, this was the reason for the gaps as far as we are concerned. There are several other issues. There is no need to review them because it is not in our interest to discuss these at length. However, we say once again that despite all this pain, the wounds, and these differences which widened and increased, and which resulted in creating a vacuum when Brother Abu 'Ammar was deported from this Arab land — Abu 'Ammar felt great pain when he was deported from this Arab land at a time when he looked for its support and sponsorship and every struggler felt bitter over such a stance — we supported every mediation by any Arab quarter with which we held talks, and to which we affirmed the need for mediation so as to arrive at a solution. We have sent many messages and letters stating that the Fatah movement and the Palestinian revolution command are eager to safeguard the relations and to contain the conflict. On our part we exerted great efforts in this respect.

Statements made to news agencies, commentaries, and statements at the Central Council were indications and messages to our brothers. This is in addition to several messages which we sent to our brothers in the Syrian Command and to many leaders, saying that we are still eager to maintain normal relations. We are eager to end the problems between us and them. Our eagerness stems from our duty and our commitment to our national struggle before anything else. We also expressed our eagerness to safeguard the unity and safety of the Arab struggle at the pan-Arab level, particularly in these circumstances. We are now witnessing the events in Lebanon. Our forces and those of Syria, the Lebanese national and Islamic forces, and all other forces should close ranks so that we can carry out our role in the Lebanese arena and so that we can be effective in cofronting the U.S.-Lebanese-Israeli agreement.

[Reporter] Brother Abu Jihad, [words indistinct]

[Al-Wazir] We are likewise eager to arrive at a result. The conflict is not in the interest of our cause. None of us desires to raise problems. We always stress that the Central Council's resolutions constitute a message and basis to our brothers. Our brothers should respond because we were eager in the council to adopt a resolution that would obtain a result as well as lead to a serious and productive dialogue between us and our brothers. This was in addition to sending many envoys and messages. We will maintain this course until we arrive at a result. We must reach a result regardless of the barriers and difficulties encountered.

[Reporter] This in fact makes us fill with optimism and hope that normal relations will be restored, God willing, between us and our Syrian brothers and between us and all our Arab brothers so that we may together continue the struggle for our fateful cause, namely the Palestine cause.

Salah Khalaf on Terrorism, Lebanon, Other Topics

JN022238 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1800 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Interview with Fatah official Salah Khalaf, identified by his nom de guerre Abu Iyad, by Radio Monte Carlo correspondent Nabil Darwish and Radio Monte Carlo news director Antoine Nawfal in Tunis on 2 September; broadcast within weekly program "It Happened Tomorrow" — recorded]

[Text] [Darwish] Abu Iyad, you were born 50 years ago in Yafo in a middle class Palestinian home through which you experienced the bloody events that have been raging in the region since the beginning of the century. The State of Israel was established when you were 14 years old, after you had become aware of the Arab-Israeli conflict. You then left with your family to your father's hometown, Gaza, where you lived in an atmosphere of despair. You stayed there amid ideas and ideologies you did not digest. You then concentrated on family affairs and hoped to work to alleviate the suffering of your Palestinian family. But you later left for Cairo to pursue your college studies. There you found yourself in the middle of political events. You met there with your colleague, Yasir 'Arafat, and you struggled together in the Palestinian students league. You witnessed together the fall of the monarchy in Egypt. You stayed together far from the various and contradictory political trends.

In the mid-fifties you both worked with other comrades and established the Fatah movement. Upon 'Arafat's instructions, in 1959 you went to Kuwait in order to help the Fatah movement financially. Since then you have been known as a member of Fatah's historical leadership. Allow me, Abu Iyad, to say that you seem to be the outcome of two contradictions: At a time when you were described as an extremist, you used to call in Jordan — before the September 1970 clashes — for making concessions to King Husayn. In 1974, at a time when you were classified as the pure revolutionary, you were the first to call for the establishment of a Palestinian state next to Israel. At a time when you used to say that the liberation of Palestine passes through Lebanon, you were the best person to talk to and build bridges with the Lebanese Phalangists and the National Liberals. As you were holding negotiations during the Beirut siege, the

fighters were able to see you moving all along the joint forces lines. After you had attacked Syria, you held negotiations with it for achieving a strategic alliance. After your name became linked with terrorism, you started to negotiate with European capitals, such as Paris, to eradicate terrorism. In addition to all this, you still say that the revolution must scare others. You adopt all these stands because you represent the pessimism of the realists and the optimism of the revolutionaries at the same time, as you once said. However, there is no doubt that you are fond of negotiations.

I might say that you have become a professional negotiator. You have always been a man of critical and acute missions. You have been able to make friendships with many Arab leaders through negotiations.

You are also described as a smart man of balance in the Palestinian resistance. You are also known to be an outspoken speaker. You always attract attention, as was the case during the last PNC conference in Algiers. I want to remind you of one of your statements to a French colleague. You told him that we must be frank with our masses because we would be despising them if we did not tell them the whole truth. We hope you will apply this statement on our interview with you, Abu Iyad.

[Nawfal] Thank you, Nabil. Good evening, Abu Iyad. Do you agree with what Nabil has said about you?

[Khalaf] Good evening. Of course I do not agree with all that he said. He was hard in his judgment on issues related to Jordan, the Palestinian state, the phasic solution, and the road to Juniyah [dialogue with the Phalangists], which I have never approached. In general, I can say, regarding the issue of Jordan and all other issues of negotiations, that I am a realist. I believe that in times of war a person must be a fighter. When he feels that war is no longer the only method for understanding, then he must lean toward peace, negotiations, and dialogue. This might confuse some brothers regarding aspects of my behavior.

This has been my line for more than 20 years now: Priority is given to dialogue whenever it seesm possible; whenever we are forced to fight, then I fight to the very end. Stemming from this, I can discuss some issues brought up by Brother Nabil. Yet there is an important point, the point of terrorism and France. There is no doubt that we are against terrorism. We as a people, cause, and revolution will continue to be against terrorism, which is the weapon of the hopeless and the weak.

Based on this premise, it is true that I have been holding dialogues with some Europeans. However, these dialogues deal with the Zionist issue as the principal issue in which I explain to them that the Palestinian people want to exercise their role and want their homeland just like other people. I also explain that the Palestinian people never think of harming others or working for one country at the expense of another.

[Darwish] Do you mean that the dialogues you held in France were principally political?

[Khalaf] That is correct.

[Nawfal] May we start at the beginning of the road, the Juniyah road, which you once said you wanted to pursue. My first question is obviously related to Lebanon. How do you assess the real intrinsic balance within the Fatah movement? How do you assess what is currently taking place in Lebanon 1 year after the Palestinian resistance left Beirut?

[Khalaf] To start with, obviously, one must express regret at what is happening, because I believe that the Lebanese people suffered a great deal during the war years. It is time for this people to rest and feel that they are in a homeland free from shelling, the volley of bullets, and artillery and are away from all this.

One appreciates this when one realizes what the Lebanese people have done for the Palestinian issue and people. I do not want to add any more. However, regarding what is happening now, I cannot separate current events from what happened in the past. I was a friend of President Amin al-Jumayyil before he became president of the republic. When he came to me during the siege [of Beirut], he had not been nominated for the presidency, but in view of his position in the [Phalangist] Party and his authority, I urged him to seek Lebanese national accord and secure the safety and dignity of the Palestinians. I discussed these two points with him during the siege.

I do not know of the circumstances of his presidency or the reasons or motives that prevented the establishment of such a democratic dialogue between all the parties concerned. I believed and still believe that Lebanon cannot control itself no matter how much it relies on external sides. When a certain Lebanese faction depended on 'Abd an-Nasir, it could not rule Lebanon. When another Lebanese faction tried to rule Lebanon by depending on Syria alone, it also failed. This equally applies to any other faction that may depend on the United States or Israel; it will fail to rule Lebanon.

In general, I believe that external forces cannot unite Lebanon. Only Lebanese accord can unite Lebanon and put an end to the problems, sedition, shelling, and the killings. I believe that a call for dialogue must be made. It is true that this will be difficult, but I think this is the only solution. This is my view of what is happening.

[Nawfal] In fact, President Amin al-Jumayyil has called for a dialogue. However, there are parties, among them Walid Junblatt, who reject this dialogue. Following the departure of the resistance from Beirut, you left behind several allies, foremost among them Walid Junblatt, the socialist Druze leader. However, Walid Junblatt chose Damascus and the Fatah dissidents. The alliance seems to have become reversed. This necessitates a comment from you.

[Khalaf] As far as Brother Walid Junblatt is concerned, I believe that, like all issues related to Lebanon, things can only be achieved through dialogue. Before leaving Beirut, and at the time that we were allied [with Junblatt], we used to hear things from Walid that deviated from all the laws of any alliance. However, I believe that one can achieve more by talking to him in a composed and sincere manner than if one threatened or used any other method with him. In this respect, we may have the right to reproach Walid Junblatt because his father, God bless his soul,

knew Lebanon's affairs very well and knew the Arab alliances. He knew when to stop fighting. I hope that Walid will learn from his father's lessons to enable him to be a real factor in achieving conciliation and accord in Lebanon. I have great hope for him.

[Darwish] Have you held any talks with Walid Junblatt since his recent support for the fatah mutiny?

[Khalaf] This is not the first time that Walid has attacked us. Even before the Fatah mutiny, he made a statement against us in a French magazine. We later met and there was some recrimination. Of course, he said that there was a campaign from some of us, and from me in particular, about the behavior during the Beirut siege. I believe that Walid is temperamental at times. We tolerate this because of the glorious history of his late father, whom we greatly respect. We hoped he would be like his father. We therefore (?are not concerned) with his support for the Fatah dissidents because Brother Walid and others will not add anything [words indistinct].

[Darwish] Let us assume that there is estrangement between you and Junblatt. Does this mean that this estrangement makes you closer to the Lebanese legitimate authority and to President al-Jumayyil, with whom you had already met as you have told us? I am aware that you are still responsible for contacts with Lebanese officials.

[Khalaf] In fact, since November, when I met with Al-Jumayyil, no other such meeting has taken place. However, we do not change our allies as we change our clothes. We are friendly with Al-Jumayyil and with Walid Junblatt despite everything. We prefer to be a factor of reconciliation so our voice will be [word indistinct] with everyone. We prefer that dialogue remains among all parties concerned. As I said, Lebanon's problems can be resolved only through a genuine national reconciliation under President al-Jumayyil in which Junblatt, Birri, and all nationalist figures must take part. I prefer that we speak to Lebanon in a cordial voice, that we offer Lebanon some of the things that it had offered us. In this manner, reconciliation may be effected among Junblatt, Nabih Birri, Amin al-Jumayyil, and others.

[Darwish] Therefore, you support Al-Jumayyil's call for reconciliation?

[Khalaf] I believe that anyone who loves Lebanon must support national reconciliation and dialogue because there is no alternative.

I must say one thing: There are attempts by the media to involve the Palestinians. I am certain that the Palestinians are not in a position now to take part in uprisings or in street fighting. After the Sabra and Shatila massacres, the Palestinians have become interested in preserving their social and political status and their lives. I hope the Palestinians will not be involved in these clashes.

[Darwish] But yesterday the Lebanese authorities arrested a number of non-Lebanese persons. Is it possible there are Palestinians among them?

[Khalaf] I think that no Palestinian is in a position that allows him to be involved. After our departure from Beirut, we told the Palestinians in Lebanon to preserve their social and political life and to live without interfering in Lebanon's internal affairs. This is our advice to all. But if someone walking in the streets — and Beirut contains camps — is arrested, that is a different matter. This does not mean that he is involved. The Palestinians have had enough suffering in the world and in Lebanon.

[Darwish] There are unconfirmed reports that the Fatah dissidents are preparing to fight against the Lebanese Army when it enters the Ash-Shuf region. What position will the Palestinian forces that support the dissidents take?

[Khalaf] I do not believe the dissidents have the strength to enter the mountain area. We know that they can fight on a narrow basis here and there. These statements are mere bravado that is really baseless. These are not the first of their kind. There were statements that Al-Biqa' would fall within 2 or 3 weeks. These should be considered as material for media consumption and nothing more.

[Darwish] Can you affirm that your forces did not take part in the Tripoli battles which led yesterday to the killing of a great number of persons?

[Khalaf] We have been in Tripoli for years. Our role has always been a role of mediation for peace and not a role of creating trouble. I heard what the media said. This Tripoli fighting is among parties that are know for their ancient differences. I say that we admit that we intervened in differences in various areas of Lebanon, but in Tripoli, we have always been peacemakers and nothing else.

[Darwish] Here in Tunis, the Fatah Central Committee and the PLO Executive Committee held several meetings to discuss the situation in Lebanon. Can we ask Abu Iyad about this?

[Khalaf] I do not like to deal with this issue because hot events are taking place in Lebanon. This is a social issue.This problem is related to life, work, and living problems. This is not an urgent issue compared with other big issues.

[Nawfal] This issue was not discussed on the political level?

[Khalaf] It was only discussed from this viewpoint.

[Darwish] Let us go back to Tripoli. Will the Tripoli battles be renewed and will this renewal coincide with the Lebanese Army's entry into the Ash-Shuf areas when the fire will extend to Al-Biqa', God forbid? What will your position be if all that happens?

[Khalaf] In Tripoli, Al-Biqa', and the areas where we are present militarily, we have one aim, to fight Israel. We have no aim to fight the Lebanese Army or any other faction. I believe that our ambition is for the Lebanese parties to reach a solution before the Lebanese Army enters any area. I think this is preferable because the entry of the Army by force — and I am speaking as a man who loves Lebanon — will create a number of developments. Therefore, I believe that, through dialogue and understanding, the Lebanese Army can enter all the areas. But if there is violence, this will not be in the Lebanese Army's interest or

that of Lebanon. We do not contribute to striking at the Lebanese Army. [Words indistinct] despite our reservations on this Army's dealing with the Phalangists, we view it an an Arab army.

[Darwish] Mediations is still continuing among you, Syria, and the dissidents to resolve the problem of the Fatah split. The latest committee was that of the Fatah Central Committee. What were the results of that mediation?

[Khalaf] In principle, we say that the dialogue should be a democratic one. From the very beginning of the problem, we adopted the principle of dialogue. Some dissidents may have thought that this mediation meant weakness, that it meant a desire on our part to accept any solution even if it was at the expense of Fatah's internal organization and political program. Thus, we tried to exert all our efforts to effect a dialogue. The latest of these efforts was that of the Central Council. The Council's committee was excellent. Despite the statement issued by it, the committee exerted great efforts. We called this committee for dialogue. [Words indistinct] tonight the first dialogue with it may take place in order to discuss some of its ideas on an agreement.

[Darwish] What are the differences between you and the dissidents? It is known that the dissidents demanded a reform movement. It seems you agree with most of their demands, particularly about the deviations.

[Khalaf] I think that this is not the first crisis in the Fatah movement. It may be the fourth or fifth crisis. We in Fatah are not a group of statues. We are human. Our march is long. There must be differences among us. However, we agreed on three taboos with regard to the movement. The first is that any inter-Fatah differences should not be revealed to the media. The second is that these differences should not lead to an internal clash. The third is that such differences must not lead to a split in the movement. We avoided these taboos. There is also a permanent taboo, namely, that we must not belong to any Arab regime regardless of the nature of that regime, be it nationalist, progressive, or reactionary.

In 1972, there was a crisis within Fatah which we resolved in the third general congress. There was another sharp crisis in 1978, but that crisis did not violate the three taboos. In 1980 there was yet another crisis which was resolved by the fourth general congress of the Fatah movement.

Does this mean that this was the end of wrongs and mistakes? I do not believe so because mistakes will never stop. Yet, mistakes can be defined and will be dealt with at the appropriate time. New mistakes crop up and so on. Mistakes will never stop. What is important is to deal with them. If we deal with these mistakes with splits, then there should have been four splits in Fatah.

[Darwish] But Abu Salih and Samih Quwag and all the other groups are saying that even the corrective resolutions that you adopted following the dissension were not implemented and that these were, as usual, mere words. They say that this is due to the lack of seriousness of any corrective movement.

[Khalaf] I will tell you something. I believe that the three main taboos — the media, Arab custodianship, and the other things that the brothers demanded — were not intended to hamper any type of dialogue. They always try to find a justification for their actions. I do not say that we adopted decisions [words indistinct] the difficult course is to struggle within the movement against these negative aspects. I say that the general form of the reforms has been adopted. However, time is needed to implement these reforms. For example, I personally believe in military affairs. Therefore, this background is related to all military reforms.

There are decisions which have been announced while others have not been announced or are under discussion. This is because the battle of Lebanon and its mistakes cannot be assessed without it being referred to a committee. We have formed such a committee and demanded, without asking for the testimony of the leaders, that all negative aspects of the war in Lebanon be referred to this committee. The committee could make whatever decision it deems necessary. This committee comprises respectable members.

I did not intend to speak about financial and other topics. However, in the past one had the right to make a statement to the cadres here and there. For example, Abu az-Za'im ['Attallah 'Attallah], with all due respect to him, made a statement in Cario that opposed our policy. We referred him to the investigation committee and he will be tried for his action.

[Darwish] Is Abu az-Za'im being tried now?

[Khalaf] In fact, he has been summoned to stand trial.

[Darwish] Has he been summoned to stand before the investigation committee?

[Khalaf] To be quite accurate, he has been summoned to stand before the investigation committee and suspended from work. If he does not respond, we will make a decision on that.

[Darwish] Will such examples be repeated?

[Khalaf] I mentioned Abu az-Za'im because people talk a lot about him and believe he is above all decisions and laws. I am saying that more than 30 officers have retired or been removed from the military forces and everyone will know about it in time. For the first time in the history of the movement, financial control was entrusted to well-known figures in the Central Committee, cadres in the Revolutionary Council, and even cadres of a lower rank. Moreover, there are committees for organizational mobilization and for the protection of the membership.

However, it is easy for some persons to use the media and observe events from a distance and be joined by others.

[Darwish] Regarding the principal taboo which you talked about, you said there are several resistance factions that are generally close to you, and by the principal taboo you meant Arab interference. These factions say there is no Arab interference, but the problem is an internal one. You yourself said that this problem is a purely internal problem.

[Khalaf] I still say, I cannot think....

[Darwish, interrupting] What, then, is your dispute? Is there a dispute with some Arab sides?

[Khalaf First of all, the issue was an internal one and undoubtedly there is an internal problem. I have told you this several times. I also told you that no movement that has been leading the struggle for 20 years could have only positive aspects. The majority of these years could have positive aspects, but a small part of this must have some negative aspects. This is natural in every movement. However, I am not one of those who say that the Syrian tanks could fight alongside the dissidents against our forces. I have always said that Syria could always stop any fighting [words indistinct]

[Darwish] Why does Syria allow the formation of a reform movement?

[Khalaf] I am not saying [words indistinct]. The fact that the reform movement resorted to fighting is an indication of its failure to employ the democratic option. The fighting itself is an indication that the reformists cannot achieve solutions through democratic means, only throught force. It is not an easy thing for Palestinians to kill each other. This is historically unacceptable. I say that the movement has undoubtedly subjective reasons, for which it is not responsible, for the reforms in it. There are thousands of young men in the Fatah movement who sought reforms. The brothers we talked about were a group of them, but not the ones who appointed themselves the judges who order reforms in the movement. Not in this way.

[Nawfal] Abu Iyad, you talked about reforms. Are reforms possible without changing the leadership?

[Khalaf] No, I beleive that this is the duty. However, the issue depends on defining a theoretical structure for such reforms. Anyone who violates this will be referred to trial. We have mentioned Abu az-Za'im because he is a prominent figure. However, there are smaller figures [words indistinct] but reforms must apply to all frameworks.

[Darwish] Does this mean you will place Abu Salih on trial?

[Khalaf] We have not made any decision on Abu Salih because this is a political issue and we are dealing with it through dialogue. However, if things continue as they are and we become confident that all mediations have been wasted, then a much harsher decision will made against Abu Salih and the others.

[Darwish] What about the other Arab states? You were talking about Libyan interference. You were among the first who became acquainted with the leaders of the 1 September revolution. What are the bases of this disagreement with Libya, which is actually far from...?

[Khalaf, interrupting] Actually, there is no disagreement between us and Libya. The real disagreement is with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. He dreams of playing a role in the Arab and international arenas at the expense of the Palestinian cause. However, we are not prepared to lease this cause to neither Col al-Qadhdhafi nor anyone else.

He found the opportunity to take revenge on us for our stand through which we defended the honor of the revolution in Beirut by using a group in Fatah, which he financed and equipped. He thought he would be able to remove Yasir 'Arafat and the present leadership. I assure Al-Qadhdhafi and all others that this leadership is related to history and that no one can encroach upon history. Therefore, all their blows will not affect this rock.

It is true that we may suffer for some time, but the key to history remains in the hands of those who are not linked with any Arab regime. Since 1917, the Palestinian revolution has always been buried in this or that Arab capital. Our generation will not allow this to happen again. Those searching for a role through which they can seize the Palestinian cause and leadership will not succeed. We will not allow them to use the Palestinian cause as a card in their hands.

[Darwish] These issues remain minor compared to the greater ones. I mean here that Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] talked to the world through the Geneva conference. Also, there are several changes in Israel. Given the dissension and the difficult internal situation of the Palestinian resistance, how do you deal with the main cause, Abu Iyad?

[Khalaf] I believe that the worst thing resulting from the Fatah crisis and dissension — besides violating the taboos I earlier mentioned — is that it has paralyzed talk about the Palestinian cause. Even in this interview we took so much time talking about the dissension and the dissidents that we almost forgot the main cause. I believe that the best achievement of the Palestinian revolution is that it freed the Palestinian cause from its geographical limits. The cause is now alive. In the past, some sides used to hijack a plane or hold hostages in a room in order to talk about the cause. The cause now is much bigger.

It is not only a matter of being close to or far from Israel. We took the cause from the UN files and spread it on the table. Yasir 'Arafat is invited to attend a meeting on Palestine regardless of whether he is located in Beirut, Amman, or Cairo. Geography no longer limits the Palestinian cause. In the speech which Abu 'Ammar will deliver any minute now [at the Geneva conference], he will speak to world public opinion. There might be a lack of awareness in some European states, there might be barriers placed before us by Israel and the United States, but with our steadfastness and patience, our Palestinian people will have their own state and homeland. When? I am certain that despite all the critical circumstances surrounding us we will achieve this objective.

I have great faith in the great people of the occupied land. This people will not allow anyone to harm their leadership or cause and will not bargain on it. The people in Nabulus, Hebron, Tulkarm, Gaza, Janin, Rafah, and Jerusalem, as well as the people in Haifa and Galilee, will continue to work for their cause.

Abu 'Ammar, I believe, told the conference just a few words: We are a people who still care about a political settlement and establishing an independent Palestinian state. The world has either to back this right or it will cause more displacement for

our people, who may resort to methods we do not favor. So this people either continue on the course of political dialogue or resort to other methods. This is the picture now.

[Nawfal] You said at the beginning that you fight terrorism, and that the Palestinian cause is not a question of terrorism. Does this mean that you personally are against terrorism and that terrorism prevails in the PLO, or that you will work to prevent others from practicing terrorism?

[Khalaf] I believe that since 1974 the PLO and the various factions of the Palestinian revolution have announced that they will not operate outside the occupied territories. Some Arab regimes do not want the revolution to have independent decision-making. They, therefore, create terror in the name of some Palestinians.

As a Palestinian revolution, we joined the United Nations and decided not to carry out operations outside the occupied territories. Hence, I say honestly that we are against terrorism, be it our terrorism or the terrorism of others. We believe that the Palestinian cause will gain only from political action.

[Nawfal] When you say that the revolution must inspire fear, what do you mean by that?

[Khalaf] If I want to create fear, does this mean that I should carry out operations in Paris streets or the streets of Belgium? Fear means that when an Arab attempts to deviate from the path of the revolution, he should know that there is a sharp eye that will take him to task. Punishment and revolutionary violence do not mean terror. I mean, for example, plane hijackingsand operations against embassies. All actions outside the occupied areas are useless. In the Arab world, when I, as a Palestinian, feel that there is someone who is trying to kill me by splitting the PLO and killing it, then I must defend myself. In that case, it does not mean terrorism. It means that there is an organization which has a political and organizational stand that inspires fear. At the same time, the organization is ready to cooperate with all those who desire to cooperate with it. This will be self-defense and not terrorism.

[Nawfal] The last question is related to Israel and the change of leadership. Does the appointment of Shamir as Begin's successor change relations between Israel and the PLO or the Palestinians?

[Khalaf] I think that Shamir's appointment means a continuation of Begin's policy or even worse. This man was the chief of a terrorist gang long before the establishment of Israel. As a person, he is less (?tolerant) than Begin. He is of the same party as Begin's. I personally am not optimistic concerning Shamir. I am not optimistic in terms of his dealing with the Palestinians, their national rights, and his dealing with the Palestinians in general. I think he will be more fanatic and more adamant without being qualified or capable. It is true that Begin is our enemy, but he is more capable and better qualified than Shamir.

[Nawfal] The Shamir stage will be a provisional one. Any elections will bring the Israeli Labor Party to power. Does this change the situation, or do you still believe there is no difference between the Israeli parties?

[Khalaf] I believe it is not a question of wagering on the Labor Party or the Herut Party. The wagering is on the popular current which appeared in Israel following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. This current believes that the Palestinians must have a home. This current is represented by the Peace Now movement and the other peace movements. Wagering on these persons can be considered in the long run because they are not likely to assume power in the near future. Yet, these movements represent an overwhelming popular current which has rejected wars and which has been fed up with this fearful, horrible atmosphere. Hence, the wagering is on the peace movements rather than the Labor Party, the Herut Party, and the other parties. These movements were the result of the Lebanese war which led to the killing of the Lebanese and Palestinian people. These movements say that the Palestinian people have a cause.

[Nawfal] Thank you, Abu Iyad.

BAHRAIN

Koreans Protest Far East Airline Disaster

GF070555 Manama Gulf Daily News in English 7 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] Koreans in Bahrain joined their countrymen around the world yesterday in condemning the Soviet downing of a Korean airliner.

More than 700 workers at the (Young Jin Ent) Corporation staged a protest meeting at their premises in Sitra.

Expressing their outrage over what they called the "savage murder of 269 people on board", they described the alleged downing of the aircraft by a Soviet jet as an "act of brutality against human history and civilisation".

Led by general manager Ki Chul Kim, the Koreans, clad in their ash-colour uniform, wore white head bands as a symbol of unity and determination.

Their sash carried slogans calling on Russia to accept an open investigation.

Their emotions were shared by the Korean Embassy staff headed by Ambassador Song-han Song and counsellor Dong Jin Lee, representatives of the Korea Exchange Bank, Korea Trade Centre, Korean Development Bank and Hanil Bank, and nearly 20 crew members from a Korean Airlines flight which had a stopover in Bahrain.

One of the workers, Bong Hak Choi, said: "We want justice and action to see that this never happens again."

A similar protest meeting will be held at the Hyundai Company at 10 am today.

KUWAIT

AR-RA'Y Al-AMM Hits Shamir Chairmanship

GF041604 Kuwait Ar-Ra'y Al-'Amm in Arabic 3 Sep 83 pp 1, 27

[Editorial: "The Coming Shamirs"]

[Excerpts] This is Israel expressing itself through those who lead it. Yesterday, in a search for a successor to terrorist Begin, Israel only found another terrorist who is of no less voracity to succeed him. Therefore, Shamir came to the chairmanship of the Cabinet in order to pursue the course for achieving Israel's major plan.

The circumstances are in favor of Shamir. The current Arab situation is ideal for him to prepare his invasion and to coronate himself as king of the Old Testament Israel. This means that the Arabs are dispersed, in addition to the overt and covert wars among them. Further, the situatiion in Lebanon and its consequences allow the coming Shamir to seize the opportunity and to do what he wants to do. Moreover, there is a terrorist man in the White House who is leading from his office there an almost comprehensive world war in Lebanon, Chad, and Central America, and who is also leading a war of words with the Soviet Union. Thus, the encounter of Reagan and Shamir provides an opportunity and creates common intentions for achieving tremendous blows in the Arab region in particular.

The U.S. concentrations which rush to Lebanon to crush its national forces reveal to us not only the ugly American face, but also reveal the intentions and designs preoccupying the U.S.-Zionist at both this stage and at the coming stages.

QATAR

Oil Minister on Upcoming GCC Summit, Oil Revenue

GF061818 Doha QNA in Arabic 1145 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 6 Sep (QNA) — Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz Ibn Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari minister of finance and oil, has affirmed that the fourth GCC summit conference will push joint Gulf action a step forward. He said all appropriate measures have been taken to ensure the success of the conference and push forward coordination and cooperation to the furthest extent possible.

In a statement to today's issue of the newspaper *'Ukaz*, the Qatari minister referred to Qatar's oil production and its effect on budget and said: The recent oil crisis led to a remarkable drop in its oil production, a thing which directly affected Qatar's financial revenues and created a deficit in the 1983 budget of 5 billion Qatari riyals.

Regarding the measures against redundancy and discontinuance of further employment in the State of Qatar and the principles followed in this regard, the finance and oil minister said that the measures against redundancy have never been at any time a part of the state's policy and were not similar to those measures which were taken by other countries. He said that what is meant by redundancy is the redundancy which results from the completion of work in some projects. Regarding the discontinuance of further employment, he pointed out that the budget of the current year considered measures for transferring redundant employees from some places to others and for distributing work, with the exception of the technical work, in order to continue providing necessary services, especially in the fields of education and health.

SAUDI ARABIA

SPA Reports Minister's Geneva Speech on Jerusalem

LD012037 Riyadh SPA in English 1911 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Geneva, Sept 1, SPA — Saudi Arabia today reaffirmed that the Palestinian question has become the most dangerous issue of the 20th century.

At an address here, during a U.N. conference on Palestine, Saudi Minister of State Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud, head of the Kingdom's delegation said the taking up of the Palestinian

question to the U.N. and international conferences amply demonstrated the worldwide support to the Palestinian rights to self-determination including the setting up of a Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital.

"The Palestinian problem is the question of the people, part of them homeless and the rest living in their land under pressure and bearing difficulties which others can not bear. Tremendous pressure is exerted on them by aggressive Israel," he added.

Mr Mas'ud deplored the huge military and material support which Israel had been receiving from powers which were backing it to "challenge the unified international stand in support of the Palestinian rights.

"It is possible that these powers might forget Israel's past and present barbaric practices and injustices against the Palestinian people, but the rest of the world which supports the right and justice and justice still remember the Zionist acts in Palestine ever since 1947," he added.

Mr Mas'ud called on countries supporting justice and right to help the Palestinian cause.

He also called on the conference to implement practical and just solutions which had been endorsed by the international community before their question becomes the cause of spark for the break out of the third world war.

Meanwhile, the Kingdom's delegation circulated a historical study on the special status of Arab Jerusalem city prepared by Mr Mas'ud. The study, compiled in 21 pages, highlights the history of the holy city ever since 5,000 years ago. The study confirms the historical fact that Jerusalem is an Arab city.

KAL Airliner Incident Elicits Comment

LD062123 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Husayn al-Askari commentary]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan has announced a number of measures against the Soviet Union because the Soviets shot down a South Korean airliner last week, killing 269 persons.

Despite the acute intensity of the American verbal campaign over the shooting down of a South Korean civilian airliner by a Soviet fighter plane, which the Soviets claimed flew over one of their military bases near the Sea of Japan, the U.S. response propagated by the U.S. media did not match the propaganda campaign that preceded it. The sanctions announced by the U.S. President — the halting of negotiations on several secondary agreements with Moscow and the halting of the opening of the U.S. Consulate in Kiev and of the Soviet Consulate that is supposed to be opened in New York — do not constitute from the practical point of view any harm to the Soviets because they do not touch on many essential issues through which observers expected the United States to put pressure on the Soviets, this being an appropriate response to an action for whose brutality there can be no justification.

But it seems that the need to strike a balance in interests and to avoid aggravating the existing complications prompted the U.S. President not to resort to any countermeasures that could annoy the Soviets, since this would lead to reactions from Moscow that could harm the sensitive equation governing the relations between the two superpowers. This equation is occasionally disturbed because of the critical lack of confidence governing relations between Moscow and Washington.

Nevertheless, the importance of the American measures and their psychological impact on the Soviets should not be underestimated. But this incident does not mean any prevented repetition of such incidents, because the major reason for such incidents, where innocent people pay the cost, is the (?readiness) of the two superpowers to use the advanced means of destruction which they possess in defense against what each of them imagines to be an attempt by the other side to test the strength and vigilance of the other.

BBC Report on Arrest of Pilgrims Denied

GF061538 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] A responsible source at the Ministry of Information made a statement to SPA in which he said: The BBC today quoted a fabricated report from Tehran radio indicating that the Saudi security forces have started to arrest all pilgrims who visit the residence of the Iranian pilgrimage leader, including 14 Iranians, among whom was a Majlis deputy. This is part of the series of tenuous lies which have nothing to do with reality, because all the pilgrims to God's holy mosque, including Iranians, are enjoying their rituals in a calm atmosphere, since all possible means of comfort have been provided for them.

It has been noted that the BBC has begun to disseminate fabricated reports which are detrimental in content and style to the rituals and holy places of the Islamic and Arab nations, and which directly harm Saudi Arabia and Saudi officials, particularly since the BBC is being directed by a Zionist element known for his remarkable and blatant enmity to everything Islamic and Arab. This means that the BBC's bias is being seen in the escalation of its campaigns against all Muslims, especially at this time when more than 2 million Muslims from all parts of the world have come to perform this years' pilgrimage in holy Mecca.

While strongly condemning this regrettable move by the BBC, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia warned against its continuation, saying that there could be repercussions which could negatively affect the existing relations between Saudi Arabia and the United Kingdom, despite the two countries desire to strengthen and consolidate their relations in various scopes and fields.

Reports Assailed

LD070927 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0732 GMT 7 Sep 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Riyadh, 7 Sep (SPA) — Regarding the news reports disseminated by the BBC to the effect that the security forces in

the Kingdom have began to apprehend all pilgrims that visit the headquarters of the leader of the Iranian pilgrims. *Al-Yawm* stresses in its editorial today that the Zionist broadcasting service, as is its custom to spread and disseminate poison, fabricated a news report in cooperation with the broadcasting service of the Iranian regime which they tried to publicize, forgetting that any listener is capable of (?passing judgment) on the news reports that the two services broadcast.

It points out that the Zionist BBC, after a Zionist element became the chairman of its board of directors, has recently been intent on spreading and disseminating news reports which offend the rites and sanctities of Islamic and Arab nations by their methods; moreover, some of these news reports directly offend the Kingdom and its officials. *Al-Yawm* stresses that this broadcasting service, controlled by Zionism, fear the Muslims gathering together during the pilgrimage season because in this they will be one hand, one heart, with no difference between them, and hence it had to plot to dissolve this unity in order that every pilgrim would fear for himself so that subsequently Zionism would achieve the dissolution of the Muslims' unity, but it is out of the question that any pilgrim will respond to this. It says that any pilgrim knows for certain that he has come to the holy places assured of his own safety and that of his possessions, as he also knows the extent of the security and tranquillity in these holy places, since the people hostile to us have acknowledged this before our friends have.

The paper stresses that every pilgrim who comes to this country sees for himself the efforts exerted by the people in charge in providing means of comfort and security for him, so he ignores what is happening around him and the news reports spread around him, which he already knows are planted.

Saudi Interior Minister Appeals to Employees, Pilgrims

LD041322 Riyadh SPA in English 1243 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] Riyadh, Sep 4, SPA — Prince Nayif Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, interior minister, has called on government employees to extend every possible help and assistance to pilgrims. Prince Nayif, in a statement to be published tomorrow in the supplement of *Ad-Da'wah* magazine on the occasion of pilgrimage season, confirmed that all state departments had been mobilised to "offer health and security care to pilgrims."

Prince Nayif said the state had built roads, tunnels and bridges and provided all public service utilities to ensure maximum comfort to pilgrims.

He welcomed pilgrims and called on them to "adhere to pilgrimage rituals and religious duties and to be keen over performing this duty without making any mistake that will nullify it."

"We receive pilgrims without taking any consideration to their ideologies and political orientation and we do not ask them to change their ideologies, but we like to to be aware of the sancity of al-haramein," Prince Nayif said. He appealed to them to "refrain from any action that will hurt the feelings of their fellow pilgrims who come from every corner of the world to perform the duty in a spiritual atmosphere." Prince Nayif asked them not to "turn this rite into a bazaar for propogating certain ideologies and raising banners and shouting slogans."

He warned pilgrims that violation of security in the Kingdom was more than a "political crime because it touches the faith and cuses inconveniences to pilgrims and their interest."

"Our responsibility as officials is to preserve the security and not allow anyone to violate it whatsoever the justifications and the motives," he added.

Arabs Urged To Counter Israeli Pressure on Lebanon

LD042224 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 4 Sep 83

[News and comment by Husayn al-'Askari]

[Text] Almost continuous efforts are being made in the Lebanese situation, both locally and at the Arab level, to contain the enemy's attempts to maintain the explosive situation there.

The attempts by the Israeli enemy to keep up its pressure on events in Lebanon, so they will explode in a more deadly manner and fragment Lebanon, the land, and the population — these attempts are now taking on new forms and dimensions. The enemy, who is now restationing its forces in the context of what it calls redeployment on Lebanese territory, has seemingly completed its preparations to stay on indefinitely in the region of southern Lebanon, exploiting the redeployment of its forces to put pressure on that country.

It would be difficult to say that the enemy has not succeeded in attaining what it wants, because all signs indicate, regrettably, it has been able to exploit the intestine feuds between the Lebanese factions, particularly what happened recently with the escalation of the confrontation between the army forces and certain Lebanese factions. The enemy has felt that it has come out victorious in its combat with the Lebanese for the simple fact that the Lebanese factions have gone back to the language of arms for their dialogue. This allows the enemy to move from new positions in order to impose its own options on what also has a comprehensive effect on the entire problem of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

In its current moves the Israeli enemy wants to leave the Arabs with the impression that it — that is the enemy — has been able to open up flaws in the wall of Arab solidarity. These flaws take the form of different Arab approaches to the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, and the assessment of its present and future results. For the enemy considers that what it has achieved in this domain is a new formula which Israel can present to the international community as evidence of its alleged anxiety for peace and security while the other parties reject this formula. This is the point of view of the Israeli enemy.

In the face of Israel's moves and its continuous pressure on the events on the Lebanese scene it becomes urgent and inevitable, more than ever before, to find an Arab counterformula, a formula in proportion to the level and magnitude of the current situation. This is what is being sought by the Arabs through their moves to

contain the explosive situation between the warring Lebanese factions first and foremost. For what matters most is that an end to what Lebanon is suffering comes from the Lebanese themselves. This, however, should occur side by side and in parallel with Arab efforts to relieve Lebanon of its ordeal, so it is an Arab option that controls the development of the present stage in which, God forbid, should the Arabs lose control will mean they will have to deal tomorrow with what they are rejecting today.

UAE

U.S. Military Presence in Lebanon Scored

GF020804 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0710 GMT 2 Sep 83

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 2 Sep (WAM) — Two local newspapers today criticized the role U.S. forces in Lebanon are playing.

Al-Ittihad said it believes U.S. President Reagan's decision to send a naval force to back the Marines in Lebanon cannot be a decision of peace, while *Al-Khalij*, published in Ash-Shariqah, said it believes that the U.S. presence in Lebanon aims at completing the U.S. military and economic hegemony in the Arab region.

Al-Ittihad expressed its surprise because the United States has decided to increase its military presence in Lebanon on the day which marks the first anniversary of President Reagan's plan, which came about, content and form, after the Palestinian revolutionaries left Beirut and after the "stronghold of international terrorism" was destroyed, as the Americans and their Israeli friends used to say.

Al-Ittihad advised the United States to apply the only solution to its dilemma in Lebanon by starting to liberate it from the Israeli occupation and preventing the Israelis from having any influence or role in Lebanon, wherein "the U.S. forces would be in no need of protection because the need for the presence of these forces would disappear."

Al-Khalij said in its editorial that "no conscious Arab believes the U.S. Government when it says that the Marines' presence in Lebanon is to protect Lebanon's stability and unity, because if this is true, the United States would pressure Israel to implement UN Resolutions 508 and 509and to completely withdraw from Lebanon."

The newspaper said it belives the additional task of the Marines is to take part in striking at the popular movement at the right movement and that the U.S. presence in Lebanon aims, "among other goals," to complete the U.S. military and economic hegemony over the Arab region.

In its editorial entitled "Real Excersises To Move to the Gulf," the newspaper warned that the U.S. forces have been trying hard, since they arrived in Lebanon, to make Lebanon an arena of real exercises to confront "acts of disturbances" and "radical moves"and others things which usually accompany the U.S. military intervention in others' affairs.

The newspaper expected the Gulf region to be the most tipped region for armed U.S. intervention "under various pleas and excuses, foremost being an expected threat to blow up the oil wells as a result of the continuation of the Iraqi-Iranian war or to an alleged Soviet invasion."

Begin Resignation, Shamir Election Noted

GF030743 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0630 GMT 3 Sep 83

[From press review]

[Excerpts] Two local newspapers today affirmed that Begin's resignation and Shamir's assumption of power does not mean that the Zionist entity's policy will change; it is only a change of faces. The newspapers deduced this from the statement Shamir made after his election in which he reiterated the words of Begin and the expansionist aggressive goals which Begin carried out during his rule.

Al-Ittihad said that the change in faces in the Zionist entity does not mean a change in the policy but rather, the new face which assumed power as prime minister, Shamir, is more intransigent and hard line than his predecessor, Begin. "No sooner had Shamir received the news of his election as prime minister by his party's Central Committee than he began to reiterate the words of Begin and the expansionist aggressive goals which Begin carried out from the time he came to power in 1977."

The newspaper expressed the hope that the conference currently being held in Geneva is the proper step in the right direction to establish the Palestinian state in Palestine.

Al-Wahdah said that Begin's replacement by Shamir is no more than a programmed Israeli step — in preparation and timing — to fulfill the Zionist ambitions and unite against the exacerbating internal and external problems, including the U.S.-Israeli differences on the minor details of their strategic alliance, which aims at imposing supreme control over the Arab region.

Concluding, the newspaper affirmed that Shamir and Arens will carry out their role perfectly by trying to show that Begin's removal is a victory for the United States over the intransigent Israeli line, particularly since the most eminent characteristic of the two is their strong relationship with the United States.

Delegation Returns From Geneva Palestine Conference

GF041008 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0716 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 4 Sep (WAM) — 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Jarwan, under secretary of the Foreign Ministry, returned home from Geneva this morning after leading the UAE delegation to the international conference on the Palestinian cause currently being held in Geneva.

YEMAN

Shamir Election Said Stressing Aggressiveness

GF030641 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic
0445 GMT 3 Sep 83

[From press review]

[Excerpts] Commenting on Shamir's victory over David Levi in leading the Zionist Herut Party to become the only candidate to succeed terrorist Menahem Begin as head of the Likud coalition government, the newspaper *Ath-Thawrah* said: The victory of Shamir, who was Begin's colleague in leading the secret terrorist organization which planned and executed many massacres on Palestinian, including the Dir Yasir, [name indistinct], and others, shows that aggressiveness, terrorism, and racism are firm foundations of the Zionist entity, regardless of the Zionist who is ruling it. Proof of this is the election of Shamir, (?whose acts have shown) that he is more fanatic and hardline than his predecessor. His statement after his election showed that he is a bigger violator on international norms and charters.

Referring to Palestinian leader Abu 'Ammar's speech at the Geneva conference, and his assertion that the Fes summit resolutions provide a rare opportunity to achieve the minimum (?rights), the newspaper denounced the stand of the Zionist entity's allies, saying: They showed their bias by boycotting the Geneva conference and they do not have any (?intentions) for peace because their ally rejects peace and despises it. A proof of this is that the Herut Party elected the person who hates peace most, Shamir, (?who is) Mosad's number two and who has been engineering and executing attacks and implementing acts of terrorism against the Palestinians, apart from his involvement in the Sabra and Shatila massacres.

Ghali on Mideast Peace, Reagan Initiative

NC062227 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2125 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Cairo, 6 Sep (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has stressed the need for introducing a radical change in the Israeli viewpoint toward the Palestinian people and issue so the projected initiatives for establishing peace in the Middle East would bear their fruit.

In statements to be published by the Cairo newspaper *Al-Akhbar* tomorrow, Wednesday, Dr Ghali said Israel's leaders must understand that the Palestinians will be their peace partners. In this regard, he pointed out that a just and all-embracing peace will eventually be a common ground on which the two peoples' national rights and interests will be based.

Dr Ghali pointed out that the Israeli leadership must change its view of the Palestinian people — that these people are the enemy who should be defeated and wiped out — and must view them as a future peace partner. He added that the Israeli Government should try to gain the confidence of the Palestinians and to adopt confidence-building measures, a matter which Egyptian diplomacy has been calling for since the start of the peace process.

In his statements to *Al-Akhbar*, Dr Ghali said U.S. President Ronald Reagan's Middle East peace initiative is still alive, adding: Like other initiatives, it must be based on something. Dr Ghali further added that the initiative must be based on mutual confidence — the confidence of the Arab side in U.S. policy, and the confidence of both the Arab and Israeli sides in each other's desire for a just peace.

On the impact of Begin's resignation on Israeli policy, the minister of state for foreign affairs said the salient point is not in the person of the Israeli prime minister. It is rather in the ability of the Arab side to move with firmness and strength to delineate the course that would lead to peace before Israeli public opinion and international public opinion. The Arab side should make it clear that he who pursues the road of oppression, annexation of land, and construction of illegitimate settlements is the one who deviates from the road of peace and the course of peace.

Dr Ghali said: The Arab side and all of us should show Israeli public opinion that the confidence-building measures are basic and essential and could generate a new starting point for a peace process and a radical change in the regional situation.

Reportage on Visit by Indian Official

Gandhi Envoy Arrives

NC021645 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1520 GMT 2 Sept 83

[Text] Cairo, 2 Sept (MENA) — Rasgotra, Indian Foreign Ministry first under secretary and personal envoy of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, arrived in Cairo this afternoon on a 2-day visit to Egypt.

Upon his arrival Rasgotra disclosed that he is carrying a message to President Mubarak from Mrs Gandhi.

He said he came to Cairo to consult on several issues dealing with bilateral relations, the situation in the Middle East, and with the convening of an informal summit conference of world leaders in the United Nations.

On the role of the nonaligned countries with regard to the Lebanese problem, he said that this subject was discussed in the New Delhi summit conference and that it will be one of the topics he will discuss in Cairo.

'Ali Meets India's Rasgotra

NC031212 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali held a meeting today with Rasgotra, Indian Foreign Ministry first under secretary. Rasgotra said they reviewed the developments of the situation in the Middle East and in Lebanon. He added that the talks were fruitful and constructive and that they discussed topics pertaining to the unofficial meeting of the world leaders — the meeting India called for in New York this month. He said he conveyed a message for President Husni Mubarak from Indira Gandhi, in which she said she looks forward to meeting with President Husni Mubarak at the United Nations this month.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

NC031920 Cairo MENA in English 1809 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Cairo, Sep 3 (MENA) — An Egyptian-Indian agreement was signed at the Foreign Ministry's premises today for strengthening and deepening the bilateral relations between the two countries.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr. Butrus Ghali signed for Egypt and the Indian deputy foreign minister who is also Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi's envoy signed for India.

The committee aims at deepening cooperation between the two countries in the fields of agriculture, economy and trade, as well as industry, education and health.

The joint committee will also discuss the matter of setting up joint ventures in the two countries, and consolidating the economic, commercial and technical cooperation.

Rasgotra Leaves 4 September

NC040720 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] Mr Rasgotra, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's personal envoy, left Cairo this morning at the end of his 4-day visit to Cairo, during which he held talks with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali, and Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary.

The Indian envoy said that his visit to Cairo was fruitful and that he held talks with officials on questions of mutual interest, particularly on the forthcoming meeting of the heads of non-aligned states scheduled to be held in New York at the end of the current month. He added that his visit to Cairo was an opportunity to become acquainted with Egypt's views on the problems concerning the two countries.

Communique Reports 5-6 Sep Iranian Losses

JN061633 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Communique No 1,209 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 6 September 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

While vigilantly and determinedly defending Iraqi territory, our Armed Forces are continuing their brave operations against the unjust Iranian enemy and are recording great epics of heroism, pride, and sacrifices. The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. Using various weapons, our forward units attacked a group of enemy personnel and a number of enemy vehicles and equipment opposite our forces in the central sector of the front. Seventeen were killed, and others were wounded; one vehicle, three stockpiles of hardware, one infantry position, and one machinegun were destroyed.

2. Formations of our daring fighter aircraft today raided enemy positions, troop concentrations, and equipment in the northern sector of the front as well as enemy concentrations deep inside Iranian territory in the same sector. They scored direct, effective hits; set fire to enemy targets; and destroyed equipment. All of our planes returned safely to base, thanks be to God.

3. Our forward units used various weapons to attack an enemy concentration opposite our units in the area east of Basra, killing two and setting fire to and destroying a hardware stockpile. It has been ascertained that the enemy suffered 29 dead and many more wounded during yesterday's battle between our combat units and an enemy force in the same sector, in addition to the enemy losses mentioned in our Communique No 1,208 issued yesterday.

4. Using artillery, one of our forward units engaged a number of enemy troops opposite our forces in the northern sector of the front, killing two and wounding others.

5. The spiteful Khomeyniite clique's artillery shelled Khurmal subdistrict and its environs today, causing damage and losses in a number of civilian establishments.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 September 1983.

Defense Minister Makes Statement on War

JN041630 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0815 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Sep (INA) — Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, Iraqi Armed Forces deputy commander in chief and defense minister, has asserted that our Armed Forces are ready to fight until the end of the century, and that only just peace can end the war.

In a statement to *Ath-Thawrah* and *Al-Jumuriyah* published here today, Khayrallah added: If aggression continues then our defense will continue, and we will fight to defend ourselves, our territory, and dignity.

The Iraqi defense minister made it clear that the defensive position does not mean that we will not have the initiative and the ability to surprise the enemy, because, strategically, defense is subject to political considerations and has nothing to do with the balance of power.

The Iraqi defense minister said: The defined objective of the Ministry of Defense is a political one; namely, to wage war every day as if it were the first day of the war. We do not care about its duration. Despite this, and together with the other institutions of the country, we are ready to tackle problems of peace.

Khayrallah asserted that the storming of Mehran basin by the Iraqi Armed Forces was an expression of our ability to move inside Iran and strike at the enemy's units and troop concentrations. He said: If the war is painful, our enemies must realize this. Our stand on peace is obvious and known, and it is characterized by justice before anything else.

The Iraqi defense minister also asserted that the threat of expanding the war is an old Iranian position, and that the enemy's talk about expanding the war falls within the framework of blackmail to terrify the Arabs and prevent them from assuming their pan-Arab commitment in supporting Iraq and even paralyzing them to the extent that they can no longer defend themselves.

The Iraqi defense minister said: The Iraqi Armed Forces do not intend to relinquish their national obligation. We have instructions to continue defending the Iraqi Republic's border at any price, and Iraq will not be dissuaded by such naive and transparent games.

The Iraqi defense minister asserted: The important thing that distinguishes our view is that we are stronger and more patient, and that our soldiers are determined to fight forever if necessary. Perhaps this is the most important lesson which we were able to teach the enemy. We forced the enemy to look for justifications to continue a battle which cannot achieve enemy objectives. The aggressors will inevitably be defeated.

Basra Governor on Iranian Air Raids, Shelling

JN021036 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0945 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Basra, 2 Sep (INA) — It was announced here today that since the beginning of the war with Iran the city of Basra in southern Iraq has been exposed to 609 air raids and 242 artillery bombardments.

In a statement to INA, the Basra governor said that these raids and bombardments had killed several citizens, including women, children, and elderly, and damaged several mosques, schools, residential areas, and economic installations in this city and in adjacent villages. He added that the air defense batteries in the Basra area have shot down 93 Iranian fighter planes and 23 helicopter gunships, in addition to capturing others [as received], since the beginning of the war on 4 September 1980.

He said that the development projects in the governorate are in full swing despite the continuous Iranian artillery shelling against its citizens, who are continuing to supply the battlefronts with fighters and to consolidate the fighting will by a splendid campaign of donations. He added that his governorate's citizens have thus far donated 906 kg of gold and 1 and 1/4 million dinars to the war effort.

India's Narasimha Rao Arrives 5 September

JN052028 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1840 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Sep (INA) — P.V. Narasimha Rao, Indian minister of external affairs, arrived here this evening on an official visit at the head of a delegation.

The Indian minister said that he is happy to visit Iraq and to meet with Iraqi officials. He added that the talks he will hold during his visit will deal with ways of promoting bilateral relations and that international issues of mutual interest will be disussed.

Official Talks Begin

JN061522 Baghdad INA in English 1355 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Baghdad, Sept 6, INA — Official talks between Iraq and India started here today to discuss bilateral relations, issues regarding the Non-aligned Movement, regional questions and international issues of common concern.

The Iraqi side was led by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz, while the Indian side was led by the Minister of External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao.

A special emphasis was laid on the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war and the danger resulted thereof, particularly the threat to the Non-aligned Movement and to the region's security and stability and to the world as well.

The Iraqi official also reiterated Iraq's readiness to reach a just and peaceful settlement to the conflict based on the Non-aligned Movement's principles and stressed on Iraq's true and positive response to the movements initiatives and to all other initiatives.

'Aziz referred to the danger resulted from the Iranian regimes challenge to the movement and the international community's will by insisting on the continuation of aggression and its official and overt intention to occupy Iraqi territory and to interfere in Iraq's internal affairs. 'Aziz emphasized on the necessity that the Non-aligned Movement shoulder its responsibility towards the continuation of the conflict and Iran's attitudes, which contradict the movement's principles.

The Indian Minister Narasimha Rao briefed the Iraqi side on India's stand toward the Iraq-Iran war as well as other regional and international issues.

The Iraqi minister was assisted by the Foreign Ministry's undersecretary, Muhammad Sa'id as-Sahhaf, and other ministry senior officials.

The Indian minister was assisted by the secretary at the Foreign Ministry, Romesh Bhandari, the Indian ambassador to Iraq, Ashok Sen Chib, and other senior officials.

The Indian official arrived in Baghdad last night from Moscow for an official visit to Iraq. He told the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY that his talks will deal with the means of consolidating cooperation and development of bilateral relations as well as several regional and international issues of common concern.

Confers With Ramadan

JN062216 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1750 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Sep (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, met here today with Indian Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and his delegation.

Ramadan welcomed the guest minister, alluding to the deep historical relations which bind the two friendly countries and expressing satisfaction with the good and continuing relations which serve the common interests of the peoples of the two friendly countries.

During the meeting, Ramadan reviewed the dimensions of the Iraqi-Iranian war, affirming that Iraq's continued efforts to halt the war emanate from a principled stand and from commitment to the principles of the Nonaligned Movement, and not from a weak position as the Iranian regime and the circles which work for prolonging the war imagine.

He said: Our continued cooperation and efforts for the prevalence of peace will not be an alternative to relinquishing our sovereignty and independence.

Ramadan affirmed the concern of Iraq's political command about the Nonaligned Movement's unity, expressing Iraq's support for it in order to enable it to act effectively on the international arena for the sake of unifying the interests of developing peoples, for the world peace movement, and for the Nonaligned Movement.

Indian Minister Rao expressed satisfaction and delight to be visiting Iraq, stressing India's satisfaction with its developing relations with Iraq and its readiness and desire to expand and develop them in a manner that serves the interests of the two friendly peoples.

Rao expressed admiration for Iraq's progress, emphasizing India's continued efforts as the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement to halt the war between Iraq and Iran and to take into consideration all the efforts which are exerted to this effect.

Means of economic and trade cooperation and developing bilateral relations in various fields in order to serve the common interests of the two friendly peoples were discussed in the meeting.

Turkish Interior Minister Arrives 5 September
JN051009 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Sep (INA) — Turkish Interior Minister Salahattin Cetiner arrived here at dawn today at the head of a delegation on an official visit to Iraq.

The Turkish minister told INA upon arrival that he will hold talks with Iraqi Interior Ministry officials on the promotion of cooperation between the iraqi and Turkish ministries. He expressed great confidence that his visit and talks will bear fruit in the interest of the two friendly countries.

Received by Shakir
JN052024 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1815 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Sep (INA) — Sa'dun Shakir, RCC member and interior minister, met here today with Salahattin Cetiner, his Turkish counterpart.

At the beginning of the meeting Sa'dun Shakir reviewed the developments of the Iranian regime's aggression against Iraq and the latter's initiatives and response to the efforts to end the war and settle the dispute in a peaceful manner.

The Turkish interior minister praised Iraq's efforts to achieve peace and stressed the importance of settling the outstanding differences between Iraq and Iran without the logic of war and the use of force. The two ministers then discussed bilateral relations.

Ba'thist Official Receives Libyan Dissident
JN041616 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1300 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Sep (INA) — Na'im Haddad, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command member, received here last night 'Abd al-Hamid al-Bakkush, secretary general of the National Front for the Salvation of Libya.

During the meeting, the two sides discussed the situation in the Arab region and Al-Qadhdhafi's conspiratorial role against the Arab nation and its pan-Arab interests, especially his plots against the Palestinian revolution and his suspect actions against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. They also reviewed the acts of sabotage by this suspect regime, its unlimited support for the fascist and rancorous Iranian regime against Iraq, its expansionist ambitions in the Arab world, and the necessary militant means to confront its vile actions.

'Alwan Returns From Geneva Conference
JN022118 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1945 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Sep (INA) — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hamid 'Alwan returned here today after attending some of the meetings of the international conference on the Palestine question currently being held in Geneva. He said that the conference was successful in terms of the number of participating countries and the level of their representation.

Minister 'Alwan added that the conference gave a positive political dimension to the Arab-Zionist conflict and attracted the concern of world media.

'Alwan referred to his speech at the conference and said it affirmed Iraq's firm and principled stand in support of the Palestinian people's struggle under the leadership of their legitimate representative, the PLO.

Minister 'Alwan explained that the Iraqi delegation opposed thedesperate attempts made by the foreign ministers of the Iranian, Syrian, and Libyan regimes to sabotage the conference's work. These unsuccessful attempts aroused the indignation of the participating delegations, he said.

Sa'd Qasim Hammudi [not further identified] also returned to Baghdad after representing Iraq in these meetings.

Iranian Opposition Reportedly Kills 155 Iranians
JN021152 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1100 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] More than 155 of the racist Khomeynite regime's forces have been killed during attacks launched by the Iranian opposition forces during the last 2 weeks.

A statement issued by the Paris office of the Iranian Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization today says that these attacks were aimed against several Iranian military bases in the Baneh, Sar Dasht, and Bukan areas. It adds that the organization's fighters also managed to attack four other bases in Iran's Kordestan, inflicting massive losses in men and equipment.

Amman Daily: Iraq To Export Oil Via Aqaba
JN031005 Amman Sawt Ash-Sha'b in Arabic 3 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] Amman — *Sawt Ash-Sha'b* has learned that fraternal Iraq has concluded an agreement with a German company to transport approximately 14,000 barrels of fuel oil a day from Iraq to Aqaba for exporting it from there by sea.

The transportation of the fuel oil will be carried out by tanks through the usual international overland route.

Sawt Ash-Sha'b confirms that the necessary bank guarantees covering the German company's operations were made through Jordanian banks.

Briefs

Two Ambassadors Present Credentials — Baghdad, 6 Sep (INA) — President Saddam Husayn today received the credentials of the FRG ambassador in Baghdad Dr Alfons Boecker and Jordanian Ambassador Salih 'Alawi-Kabariti. [Text] [Baghdad INA in Arabic 1030 GMT 6 Sep 83 JN]

Prince Hasan Comments on Events in Lebanon
JN061917 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, has said that Jordan is following the developments of the bloody events in the Lebanese arena with extreme concern and sorrow. In a statement to a PETRA correspondent, his highness affirmed that Jordan is in contact with the Lebanese Government and with the various disputing parties in an effort to work out an agreement based on a solid Lebanese national accord.

His highness also said: The difficult circumstances through which fraternal Lebanon is passing require all parties concerned to cooperate for the sake of Lebanon's independence and the unity of its territory and people. He added that such an objective could not be realized without holding a national dialogue with the participation of all the parties. He also warned against resorting to arms, because the consequences will not be in the interest of any side, and will surely not be in the interest of Lebanon and its Arab affiliation.

King Husayn Sends Message to King Fahd
JN061516 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Riyadh, 6 Sep (PETRA) — Court Minister 'Amir Khammash conveyed a message this afternoon to His Majesty King Fahd from His Majesty King Husayn dealing with the current developments in the Lebanese arena.

'Amir Khammash left Amman this morning for Saudi Arabia.

NCC Members Propose Reforms to Husayn
JN061155 Jerusalem Al-Mithaq in Arabic 31 Aug 83 pp 1, 11

[Text] A memorandum presented to Jordan's King Husayn has called for a full reassessment of Jordan's domestic affairs and Arab relations, the adoption of a more effective and positive policy to strengthen the internal Jordanian front, and the activation of Arab relations from their present stalemate.

The memorandum adds that the continuation of the policy of waiting for a reaction to what is happening daily in the local and Arab arenas is not the proper alternative to dealing with the current situation.

The memorandum was submitted by [Jordanian] National Consultative Council [NCC] members Dr Jamal ash-Sha'ir and Dr Carlos Di'mis, and Dr Ghazi al-Qasim, Dr 'Abd as-Salam al-Qamhawi, lawyer Talal al-'Umari, and Al-Quwaysimah Mayor Anwar Muhammad al-Hadid. In it they said: The 1967 aggression attained its objectives, and the West Bank was occupied. The Arabs failed to restore their occupied land or to agree on a plan of joint Arab action. They even split into axes and blocs which increased their division and weakness and prompted Egypt to unilaterally sign the Camp David agreement and Israel to occupy half of Lebanon. We believe that all this is due to two main factors: first, the absence of real popular participation in the political decision-making process in every Arab country and the collapse of the democratic institutions in these countries; second, the weakness of pan-Arab ties among the Arab governments and peoples, and the domination of regional loyalty over pan-Arab loyalty.

The signatories to the memorandum put forward several demands and reforms, including:

1. Parliamentary life in Jordan: During the past few years Jordan has witnessed an extraordinary situation. It was deprived of the parliamentary life as stipulated by the Constitution, a matter which gave the executive authority great jurisdiction in all matters, including legislation. Moreover, the NCC experiment did not constitute an alternative to the National Assembly. In the absence of this Assembly the government enacted several provisional laws which limited the jurisdiction of the judiciary, robbed it of some of its duties, and entrusted them to the martial courts and other special courts. The executive authority should have done this only in cases of dire necessity as stipulated by the Constitution. This situation has led to a state of chaos on the national level and created a general feeling of disappointment and indifference among the various people's strata. The absence of parliamentary life has also led to the continuation of internal fragmentation.

The memorandum suggests that parliamentary life should be brought back to Jordan so that it can heal the rift existing among the sons of the one homeland. It adds that the fears and difficulties expressed by some against the return of parliamentary life to Jordan are mere delusions. One of these fears is that parliamentary elections would lead to the formation of a parliamentary council with a Palestinian majority that would be a first step toward the establishment of an alternative homeland. This delusion has been created by the absence of parliamentary life, in which the citizens are divided according to their regional origin rather than their political beliefs and trends.

2. The West Bank: The West Bank is an integrated part of Jordan, and the Jordanian Government must assume full responsibility toward it despite the sensitive situation which was created by the Rabat summit resolution in 1974, the resolution which considered the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The memorandum states that it is necessary to reexamine therelationship with the West Bank and to save the West Bank from being lost. It believes that the restoration of parliamentary life to Jordan in both banks will revive the hopes of the West Bank citizens and strengthen the national unity between them and their brothers on the East Bank.

The memorandum continues: The successive Jordanian governments after the occupation did not pay the required attention to what was taking place on the West Bank, and continued to adopt a course which did not take into consideration the occupation circumstances, did not follow useful and objective methods, and took no notice of the emergence of new popular leaderships. These governments were also unable to interact with or influence daily events, and did not provide the organs capable of confronting the enemy and repulsing its designs. The Jordanian

Government did not exploit the events in the country and the entire region during the past years so as to avoid the previous mistakes in order to adopt more positive stands toward the West Bank and its citizens. Following the suspension of the dialogue between the Jordanian Government and the PLO, negative and contradictory calls emerged,such as the call for putting the Jordanian house in order on the east Bank alone and the call for waiting to see how matters will unfold. The Jordanian policy has stumbled over these two calls and made decisions which complicated the situation and created a bitter feeling of disappointment among the citizens in general and West Bank citizens in particular.

The memorandum calls on Jordan to break the current stalemate, to play a more effective role toward the West Bank, a role which is based on Jordan's legal position and international legitimacy, and to intensify its contacts with the West Bank leaderships, especially with the members of the suspended National Assembly, the elected mayors, and the union and cultural leaders.

3. Jordanian-Arab relations: The memorandum points out that Israel has never closed its eyes to Jordan and that it always seeks to occupy the eastern hills overlooking the Jordan valley. Moreover, the former and present Israeli leaders have never concealed these objectives. The continuation of the current Arab situation would encourage Israel to carry out an adventure similar to the invasion of Lebanon.

The memorandum proposes that it is in Jordan's national interest to promote Arab relations and to establish strong and cordial relations with all the Arab states, especially its neighbors. Jordan will always remain strong while it maintains strong relations with the fraternal Arab states.

JORDAN TIMES on Israeli Troop Withdrawal

JN061223 Amman Jordan Times in English 6 Sep 83 p 4

[Editorial: "The Giant Asks For Help"]

[Text] Israel's decision to pull back its troops from the Ash-Shuf Mountains and suburban Beirut, despite an American request to delay the move by a few more days, proves one of two points: either the U.S. made only a half-hearted request to get the Israeli army to stay until the Lebanese Army was able to take over positions in those strife-torn areas, or Israel is indeed strong and independent enough to defy the logic and might of the U.S. when the issue at stake is the success or failure of Israeli militarism. Each of these points is typified by a number of arguments that can be clearly seen within the context of the present Lebanese situation.

Before the Israeli partial withdrawal to the Al-'Awwali River Sunday, the U.S. special envoy in the Middle East, Robert McFarlane, twice obtained the Begin government's approval to keep its army in the Ash-Shuf in the hope that a political accord between the Al-Jumayyil government and the Druze leader, Mr Junblatt, could be reached or otherwise the Lebanese Army would be ready to occupy positions vacated by the Israelis anyway. Each time McFarlane submitted one or the other request, Begin said "yes", but only reluctantly. "Why insist on Israeli soldiers there? Send your own Marines in the mountains and yourself take the risk, if Lebanese sovereignty is so important to you," one could imagine Begin telling the American envoy. In the end, McFarlane's logic had to give way: "Begin himself was quitting because he could not take the casualties suffered by his soldiers anymore. How can America ask him for help?" And so, the moment McFarlane left for "consultations" with his President in Washington, Moshe Arens, the Israeli defense minister, gave the orders to retreat to the Al-'Awwali. A half-hearted request then, it might have all too easily been.

America's soft spot and full understanding for the Zionist state might have also been the crucial factor behind Reagan's soft position on the question of the Israeli partial withdrawal from the Ash-Shuf, although the pullback could in fact wreck every chance the Americans have for Lebanon. But what about the U.S.-Israel strategic relationship then? Is not Israel supposed to be America's fortress state in this part of the world? What happened to all the generous aid that America has given to the Israelis to help the U.S. protect its vital interests in the Middle East? Why would not the Israeli Government, any government, understand America's difficult position in and on Lebanon? Can the Israelis not imagine the problems the Reagan administration would have with the Congress if more Marines were ordered into Lebanon or the others already in Beirut were sent to the combat zone?

All these questions and more on why Washington should continue to condone, often to its detriment, all Israeli actions in Lebanon and against the Arabs everywhere need to be answered. It just does not wash that Israel can really stand up to the American giant when the superpower's interests are too much at stake. A half-hearted U.S. request to Israel then, it has to be.

With American help, there is little wonder Lebanon now is up for partition.

Jordanian-Saudi Peace Initiative Under Way

JN071300 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1220 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Telephone dispatch from Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Amman Fu'ad Nu'aym — live or recorded]

[Text] Jordan and Saudi Arabia are currently undertaking a new initiative to reach a cease-fire agreement in Lebanon under UN supervision. This cease-fire will pave the way for the implementation of a comprehensive political and security plan aimed at opening dialogue among all the prominent political sides. The plan will be under the chairmanship of President Amin al-Jumayyil. This dialogue will deal with all submitted issues, including the redeployment of the Lebanese Army in all Lebanese areas on balanced principles . It will also deal with the formation of a new coalition government that guarantees the continuation of dialogue and the application of an integrated security plan.

On the Jordanian side, Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, is supervising this initiative. He is in daily contact with the Jordanian monarch who is currently in the PRC. On the Saudi side, this initiative is supervised by Prince Bandar ibn Sultan who is currently in Damascus.

Informed sources in Amman say that Ambassador Ghassan Tuwayni's mission in New York is particularly concerned with asking the United Nations to send UN observers in order to supervise the likely cease-fire decision. The same sources added that the Lebanese Government may ask for observers from certain Arab and Western states to attend the anticipated inter-Lebanese dialogue.

French Envoy Residence Shelled; 1 Officer Killed

NC070941 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 0935 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] It seems that the Syrian occupation forces have not been deterred by the arrival of the French aircraft carrier *Foch*. They have continued their aggressions against the positions of the French troops in Beirut. A short while ago, Syrian shelling was reported on the residence of the French Ambassador in Lebanon, killing one French officer and wounding two others.

French Aircraft Reportedly Bomb Duhur al-'Ibadiyah

NC071005 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0958 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Dear listeners: A few minutes ago, the French aircraft bombed Duhur al-'Ibadiyah after ascertaining that Duhur al-'Ibadiyah, where the Syrian backed socialist emplacements are located, was the source of the Western area shelling, which hit some of the French positions.

More on French Bombing

NC071021 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1005 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] A short while ago, French fighter bombers of the type Super Etendard took off from the French aircraft carrier *Foch* and carried out reconnaissance flights over the forces of the Syrian Socialist shelling, which shelled the French ambassador's house and positions of the French contingent.

A spokesman for the Lebanese Army has confirmed that the French aircraft bombarded Syrian and Socialist positions in Duhur al-'Ibadiyah. Meanwhile, the Lebanese Army has cordoned off where the car bomb explosion occurred near the radio of the Al-Murabitun. Rescue operations continue to take the victims to hospital.

Conflicting Reports Received

NC071038 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1020 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] It seems that the military information is still conflicting. What has been proven so far is that the French aircraft, while reconnoitering the artillery emplacement which shelled the As-Sanawbar palace, where a colonel died and a number of French soldiers were wounded, broke the sound barrier. This is confirmed. However, in view of the intensity of the artillery shelling, military observers have not been able to determine if the aircraft carried out a mock raid or really bombarded. We are waiting for the observers' reports. However, it is certain that they reconnoitered the position or emplacement which shelled the said area.

Therefore, there is some confusion, which will inevitably be clarified later.

French Squadrons Prepared

NC071105 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Excerpts] It has been reported that the Syrian-Socialist shelling of As-Sanawbar Palace — the French ambassador's residence — resulted on the death of Colonel (Hiller), who was in charge of the French contingent's engineering corps, and his aide.

It has been learned that the French command has ordered the aircraft carrier *Foch* to make ready two aircraft squadrons preparatory to the bombing of the Syrian-Socialist artillery emplacements if the shelling of the French contingent in Beirut is resumed.

Mitterrand Assures Al-Jumayyil of Support

NC061716 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1708 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] We have just received the following: President of the Republic Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil received a telephone call this

evening from French President Francois Mitterrand, during which they reviewed the current situation in Lebanon. The French president placed France's capabilities in Lebanon's service.

6 Italians Wounded; Troops, Others Evacuated

AU070847 Rome ANSA in English 0837 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] (ANSA) — Beirut, September 7 — Six members of the Italian military in Beirut in the multilateral force were injured Tuesday during the seriel of bombardments which rained down on the southern outskirts of the capital while some one hundred Italian civilians and other nationals were evacuated aboard the Italian ship, the *Tiepolo*, as hostilities raged in the central Ash-Shuf Mountains and to the south of Beirut.

The injuries among the Italians troops, who were treated and sent back to their units, occurred initially in the morning when artillery shells threw up shrapnel. Other troops were wounded by shrapnel in the afternoon.

The evacuation of the civilians from Lebanon was organized by the Italian military contingent, which had leased the vessel for troops rotated out or scheduled to take leave. Those who boarded along with the Italian civilians were Lebanese United Nations employees who intend to return to Baghdad where they were serving before taking leave in Beirut.

The *Tiepolo* sailed out of Beirut harbor at 1640 (local) in the afternoon bound for Cyprus after the party was seen off by General Franco Angioni, the commanding officer of the Italian units in the peacekeeping force, and the UN representative in Lebanon, Frank Scheller.

Those who went aboard for the crossing included 104 civilians, 80 troops returning to Italy and another 176 Italians with one-week leave passes. A Hercules C-130 military transport will be waiting for the members of the Italian military at the Larnaca Airport on Cyprus and the civilians will shift for themselves from that point on.

In Beirut, the troops escorted the civilians to the *Tiepolo* gangplank while shellfire struck some quarters of the capital. The UN group, Scheller explained, which includes 27 people in charge of 18 children, "is not escaping. These are Lebanese returning to where they work abroad".

Al-Jumayyil Appeals to Nonaligned Group

NC061324 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry Ambassador Fu'ad at-Turk has handed the Indian ambassador to Lebanon a message from President al-Jumayyil to Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in her capacity as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement. It was learned that Al-Jumayyil's message includes a Lebanese request for implementing the resolution adopted at the New Delhi summit conference on the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

Ambassador at-Turk this morning summoned the Indian and Yugoslav ambassadors to Lebanon in their capacity as representatives of the two leading states in the Nonaligned Movement.

At the meeting, which was attended by the director of political affairs Ambassador Khalil Makkawi, Ambassador at-Turk stressed the need for implementing the international and Arab resolutions that embody the Lebanese resolution which the president declared at international meetings. Ambassador at-Turk emphasized that the war in Lebanon is not a civil war but one between the Lebanese and non-Lebanese. If this were not so, it would not have won the concern of the UN Security Council, the United Nations, the European Community, the Arab League, and the states of the Multinational Force because the international organizations will not interfere in countries that suffer civil wars.

After the meeting, the Indian ambassador said that his country is deeply interested in Lebanon's current situation. He said: We are interested in seeing Lebanon emerge from the ordeal and in safeguarding its sovereignty, independence, and integrity. He added: Ambassador at-Turk handed us a message addressed to the Indian Prime Minister in her capacity as chairman of the current session of the Nonaligned Movement.

The Yugoslav ambassador said: We will exert all efforts to help Lebanon.

King Fahd Contacts Al-Jumayyil on Developments

NC061343 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] We have now our colleague Joe Sa'adah reporting from Republican Palace:

[Begin telephone report] A few minutes ago U.S. presidential envoy Robert McFarlane left Beirut for Damascus. Observers expect that his visit will yield results soon.

Meanwhile, President al-Jumayyil received a telephone call from the Saudi ruler, King Fahd ibn 'Ab al-'Aziz, lasting some minutes. The Saudi ruler expressed his understanding of what is taking place in Lebanon and his sympathy with the government and its stances for putting an end to current events. King Fahd expressed to President al-Jumayyil his readiness to work for bringing an end to the bloodbaths that are taking place in Lebanon. [end telephone report]

Army Command Issues Communique on Shelling

NC071108 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1045 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Communique issued by Lebanese Army Command on 7 September — recorded]

[Text] This morning shells fell on some areas in West Beirut. Immediately, certain schemers spread rumors that the source of shelling is East Beirut. It has been ascertained by the Army Command, after carrying out the necessary investigation, that

no shells were fired from East Beirut on West Beirut and that shells were fired from the 'Alayh area on West Beirut.

Two French aircraft flew over 'Alayh area to reconnoiter the artillery and rocket emplacements there.

The Army Command warns the citizens against believing rumors aimed to return the country to the atmospheres of the 1975-76 war. The command asks the citizens to notify the Army and the Internal Security Forces about the schemers and rumormongers who will be detained and put trial.

Army Forces Complete Deployment in Suq al-Gharb
NC061446 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1443 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] About 5 minutes ago, the Army Command issued the following communique:

Army forces completed their deployment in the town of Suq al-Gharb today, Tuesday, 6 September 1983. The Army forces have been assigned the task of ensuring the safety of the citizens on the roads branching from the town as soon as the current tension in the area disappears.

Beirut Radio 6 September Security Report
NC061818 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] While battles were raging in the mountain, especially on the 'Alayh axis, the positions of the Lebanese Army were being subjected to increasing artillery shelling. The shelling hit the positions in Dahr al-Wahsh, the Khaldah axis, Kafr Matta, Beirut Airport, and the training camp in Ar-Raml al-'Ali. Some three military men were wounded. They are WOJG Hasan Shaybani, Private Muhammad al-'Akum, and Private Muhammad Sehuqayr.

According to a security report, 3 Grad missiles fell near the Army barracks in Sabra. The Army position in the post office quarter in Ash-Shiyah came under sniper fire. The Army returned the fire and silenced the sources of fire. Major Milhim as-Ad was martyred in the Kafr Shima Area as he was performing a military task. Private Sa'd Murad also succumbed to his wounds. The Army today sustained 4 martyrs and 8 wounded.

At noon today, the Al-Yarzi perimeter was subejcted to artillery shelling. Shells fell profusely on the area. One of the shells caused a fire near Al-Yasu'iyah. Shells also fell on the areas of Kasrawan. Artillery exchanges continued on the axis of Al-Binnay-Qabr Shmun. There was an exchange of shelling between 'Alayh and Al-Matn. The areas of Al-Mukallis, Sin al-Fil, Hursh Thabit, and Jist al-Basha were subjected to shelling.

A security report said that shells fell in Wadi Shahrur, wounding 10 persons. The shelling also hit Bayt Shabab, causing heavy damage to the Lebanese Institute for the Retarded. Shells fell in Al-Qulay'at, Rayfun, and Ashqut. Shells fell in Bi'r Hasan, the Al-Jadidah road, and the B'abda perimeter.

The clashes, which broke out in the morning on the axis Wadi-az-Zayni-Siblin ceased around noon after causing fires in a factory in Siblin.

Security sources have said that the number of U.S. Marines killed has risen to three, in addition to one wounded.

Security sources have reported from the hills of Al-Batrun in Al-Kurah, that artillery exchanges began at 1600 this afternoon, accompanied by the sound of heavy machinegun fire. The sound of artillery fire was also heard in Tripoli.

Lebanese Forces Communique
NC062045 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] The 5th branch of the Lebanese Forces' command issued the following communique at 2130, rounding up the battles in Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh:

1. The Suq al-Gharb front: The battles on the axes of Suq al-Gharb, Kayfun, and 'Aytat are still raging, and the Lebanese Froces are checking the Syrian-Socialist-Palestinian attacks on these axes. The Lebanese Army has deployed on the Suq al-Gharb-'Ayn Ar-Rummanah-'Alayh axis and is now being subjected to concentrated artillery shelling.

2. The Bhamdun front: The Syrians, Palestinians, and Socialists carried out successive attacks on the Bhamdun area throughout the day. Our forces were compelled to vacate Mansuriyat Bhamdun and retreat to 'Ayn Traz.

3. The Kafr Matta front: The Lebanese Forces continue to advance toward Qabr Shmun where violent battles are raging.

Herewith ends the Lebanese Forces' communique.

Exodus Reported From Ash-Shuf, 'Alayh Areas
NC062136 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] According to the latest security reports, the intensity of the shelling of the residential areas in Al-Matn and Kasrawan has eased markedly. Meanwhile, the situation continues to be tense in the mountain because of the intensifying clashes. No accurate official information has been available about the situation in the mountain, but it can be deduced from the information carried by news agencies and other information media that the clashes on the Kafr Matta, Qabr Shmun, Suq al-Gharb, and 'Aytat axes are continuing.

In view of the recent security developments, there has been a mass exodus from a number of villages in the 'Alayh and Ash-Shuf areas toward the town of Dayr al-Qamar. According to a security report, many families have arrived at Dayr al-Qamar from the villages of Majdal al-M'ush, al-Birah, (As-Sarif), Rashmayya, Al-Kunaysah, Ma'asir Bayt ad-Din, and Dardurit.

Within this context, [former] President Camille Sham'un addressed an appeal to the governments participating in the multinational force, saying that the town of Dayr al-Qamar, which cannot accommodate more than 12,000 persons, has now become a shelter for about 100,000 persons in a pathetic state with no food, water, accommodation, or any form of social or security facilities. President Sham'un called for helping the refugees from the villages in the Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh areas. He expressed the hope that the United States, France, Britain, and Italy will carry out their humanitarian obligations toward these people.

A security report said a limited exodus took place from the town of Ash-Shuwayfat toward Hayy as-Sullum. Loudspeakers were heard in Ash-Shuwayfat calling on the inhabitants not to leave their homes.

Army Command Dismisses PSP Accusations
NC061928 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] The Army Command's Guidance Directorate has issued the following: Some local newspapers cite Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] sources as saying that the Lebanese Army has overlooked the presence of gunmen in the township of Kafr Matta, and these sources have charged a Lebanese Army officer with having participated in the Kafr Matta incidents. These reports are completely baseless, because the Army forces were not present in Kafr Matta when the incidents occurred. Furthermore, the officer, whose name was mentioned, is not a member of these forces.

Airport Comes Under Artillery Shelling
NC062227 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2225 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] We have just received the following security report: The airport perimeter came under a Syrian-Socialist artillery shelling a short while ago, causing a number of fires. Socialist shells continue to land on the Army positions on the Khaldah triangle and the Radio Orient area.

Car Bomb Explosion Damages Murabitun Radio
NC070933 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 0922 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] As a result of the explosion of the car bomb a short while ago in Corniche al-Mazra'ah, a building collapsed next to the 'Abd an-Nasir Mosque where there is the premises of the Murabitun radio, which stopped its transmission. According to preliminary reports, the explosion caused several dead and wounded.

Parliament Recommends Army Enter Mountain
NC071309 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1245 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] The parliamentary defense and foreign affairs committees today recommended the government adopt the political decision which provides for the entry of the Army into Ash-Shuf and the mountain as soon as possible because of the serious situation.

Following the committees meeting, [former] President Sham'un said: The meeting was serious and it dealt with vital diplomatic, political, and military issues.

Regarding the question of the mountain, Sham'un said: We persistently demanded that the Lebanese Army should assume its responsibilities in the mountain and Ash-Shuf.

Evidence of Palestinian Interference in Mountain
NC071242 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Here is a dispatch by our colleague Joe Sa'adah from the Republican Palace:

[Begin recording] Well-informed sources today said that the Lebaense Government has evidence of open and direct Palestinian interference in the current military operations in the mountain. The sources said that the Lebanese Army was charged with confronting the Palestinians, who are seeking to return to Beirut through direct and intensive participation in the military operations in the mountain. These sources revealed that the Palestinians — who are using heavy vehicles with the inscription: "The Forces of the Return to Beirut" [Quwwat al-'Awdah ila Bayrut] and who belong to joint forces attached to Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] — 'Arafat, Habash, and Ahmad Jibril, have attacked Bhamdun from three axes. They are estimated at 2,000 men supported by 35 T-54 tanks and 50 personnel carriers. They intend to link their positions with the 'Alayh and the Ash-Shuf areas, particularly the Jisr al-Qadi-Ash-Shuwayfat axis, and then linking these positions with the southern suburb. These sources stressed that the Lebanese Army will not allow the implementation of such a plan, that it has been charged with confronting it, and that the army will resist this with the appropriate means.

These sources outlined that the state is presently seeking to stop acts of violence and to begin a national dialogue. Information has been received from Walid Junblatt that he is prepared to contact and talk with Lebanese officials.

The state's attempt is being carried out through contacts by Lebanese officials and it has produced a U.S.-Saudi move toward Damascus. The officials have not so far been informed of its results.

Meanwhile, meetings and contacts are continuing in and through the Republican Palace. President al-Jumayyil has been meeting with Prime Minister al-Wazzan since this morning. These meetings are attended by the Army commander and the presidential

adviser for national affairs Dr Wadi' Haddad.

President al-Jumayyil received this morning 'Alayh deputy Pierre Hilu, who was accompanied by three citizens from the area. They briefed the president on the situation there. [end recording]

Junblatt Says Lebanon May Be Another Vietnam

NC060737 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 0700 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] [Progressive Socialist Party leader] Walid Junblatt made a statement in which he said that there is no objection to turning Lebanon into another Vietnam and that the fate of Lebanon will be decided by the battles that are raging in the mountain.

AFP: Italy's Craxi Invites Junblatt to Rome

NC062053 Paris AFP in English 2041 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Rome, spet. 6 (AFP) — Walid Junblatt, the head of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) and a Druze community leader, has accepted an invitation by Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi to visit Rome, an informed source reported here today.

Mr Craxi made the invitation directly to Mr Junblatt by telephone, the source said.

The Italian prime minister also met here today with Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil's special envoy General Habib Faris.

Gen Faris said Italy had proposed possible solutions to the situation in Lebanon, but did not comment on the specific nature of the proposals.

Italian troops, along with those of France, the United States and Britain, make up the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon.

Junblatt Accepts Craxi Invitation

AU061938 Rome ANSA in English 1927 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] (ANSA) — Rome, September 6 — Walid Junblatt, leader of the Druze Social-Progressive Party in Lebanon, has accepted an invitation for talks in Rome on the mounting civil strife in Lebanon.

The invitation was extended by Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi in a telephone conversation with Junblatt in Damascus, the prime minister's office announced this afternoon.

The announcement followed Craxi's encounter this morning with Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil's special envoy Habib Faris.

The envoy gave Craxi a message in which Al-Jumayyil thanked Italy and the Italian Government for the friendship they have shown Lebanon in "a critical situation of exceptional gravity".

Craxi's invitation to Junblatt crowns a week of intense government activity directed at solving the Lebanese crisis.

Earlier this week, the Socialist prime minister spoke by telephone with Al-Jumayyil and with the Druze leader.

Craxi's initiative to make direct contact with the leader of Lebanon's Muslim opposition met with positive reactions in Italy. Even the Communist Party voiced appreciation for the steps taken by the prime minister.

AL-BA'TH Interviews Junblatt on Situation

JN070811 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0740 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Damascus, 7 Sep (SANA) — Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] leader Walid Junblatt has said that the battle against the factional army and the Phalangist militias has not yet ended. He added that the results of this battle must serve the political demands of the National Salvation Front [NSF].

In reply to a question by the newspaper *Al-Ba'th* on the latest developments in the current situation, published today, Junblatt said that the PSP forces are entrenching and reinforcing all the positions under their control because the regime's factional army and the Phalangist militias are expected to launch a new attack in the direction of 'Alayh or Kafr Matta.

Regarding coordination between the national forces' leaders, Junblatt stressed that this coordination is continuing, particularly on the level of confronting the regime's military attempts at hegemony. This coordination, he said, is taking place through our full cooperation with our ally Nabih Birri, leader of the Amal Movement.

With regard to the political solution, Junblatt said: Once the conditions of an acceptable solution based on the principles submitted by the NSF are made available, we will be ready to embark on a dialogue on the entire Lebanese issue. Junblatt elaborated: After the Phalangist army and the Phalangist militias perpetrated the Kafr Matta massacre we demanded that the Phalangist army commander and chief of staff resign. This is a condition we add to the previous ones.

Damascus Radio Carries PSP War Statement

JN061200 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Damascus — A responsible source in the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] today stated the following: After 3 successive days of fierce and violent fighting between the Phalangist militias and the Phalangist army on the one hand and the PSP forces on the other, the PSP forces managed at the time of this statement to fully control the following areas: Bhamdun Al-Mahattah, Bhamdun ad-Day'ah, Al-Mansuriyah, (Tallun), Ru'aysat an-Nu'man, Majdal al-M'ush, Al-Kahluniyah, (Bakhshita), Kfar 'Ammay, 'Ayn al-Jadidah, and 'Ayn (al-Jarzun).

The battles on these axes resulted in hundreds of dead and wounded among the Phalangists militias, whose bodies were left on the battlefield, in addition to many destroyed vehicles. Thus, the PSP has completed its control of all the main positions on the mountain and the surrounding area.

The PSP forces ensured the departure of defenseless citizens from the towns and villages under their control to more secure areas. At the other axes, particularly the Kfar Matta, the PSP forces managed, after confronting the Phalangist army forces and the Phalangist militias at this axis, to stop the advance of the army and militias and achieved some noticeable advance. The PSP forces also confronted the army and Phalangist forces on the Dahr al-Wahsh-'Alayh axis and stopped their advance, inflicting massive losses. Last night and this morning the PSP forces launched repeated attacks on the army and Phalangist positions at the Khaldah triangle and prevented them from tightening their control over this triangle.

In his statement, the PSP responsible source added that in order to safeguard the citizens' safety, and avoid bloodshed, the PSP warns the remaining Phalangist militias and the Phalangist army to immediately withdraw from the areas where they are still stationed now that these areas are considered under the PSP forces' military control. The PSP also behooves all partisans and nationalists and mountain inhabitants to exercise maximum self-restraint and to avoid acts of revenge against innocent people. They should do their best to secure the protection of the defenseless citizens regardless of their sectarian affiliation.

Meanwhile, the PSP responsible source denied the participation of any forces, except the PSP forces, in the combat operations taking place in the mountain area. He added that all rumors regarding the Palestinian and Syrian participation in the fighting are baseless and are aimed at justifying the large defeat inflicted on the Phalangist militias and the Phalangist army forces.

PSP Establishes Radio Station in 'Alayh

JN062025 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2000 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] According to newspaper reporters in Lebanon, it seems that the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party has opened a radio station in 'Alayh called the Voice of the Truth. At noon today, this station broadcast communique No 1, which announced the fall of Bhamdun.

Syrian Al-Biqa' Army Command Moves to Mountain

NC070717 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has learned that out of its desire to continue the battle, the Syrian Army command in Al-Biqa' has transferred its headquarters from Shtawrah to Jabr Villa in Bulunya [in the mountain area].

The Voice of Lebanon has also learned that the Palestinians in Burj al-Barajinah Camp have removed 200 RPG launchers and their ammunition from a cache in the camp and have distributed them among Palestinian and Amal elements.

Bhamdun Invasion Coordinator Killed 6 September

NC070950 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Security sources told the Voice of Lebanon that Hikmat Hilal, the Syrian-Socialist coordinator of the invasion operation of Bhamdun, was killed in Qarnayil yesterday.

Socialists Contaminate Water Source in Ash-Shuf

NC061132 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] The socialists in Ash-Shuf have deliberately contaminated Ash-Shafa water which supplies Brih, Wadi as-Sitt, Al-Fawwarah and Al-Mutayyilah.

AL-ANBA' Reports Lebanese Front 1976 Draft Plan

GF031834 Kuwait Al-Anba' in Arabic 31 Aug 83 p 13

["Text" of federal political decentralization plan proposed by leader of Lebanese Front in Sayyidat al-Bi'r in 1976 "still under discussion by the front's leaders and representatives of the hard-line Maronite forces."]

[Text] Article One: On the state and its territories.

Lebanon is an independent and totally sovereign state defined in the north by the bed of the An-Nahr al-Kabir along the line running from the riverbed to the point of its convergence with the Wadi Khalid in which the river pours under the Al-Qamar bridge; in the east by the line between the Wadi Khalid and the valley of the Al-'Asi river, passing through small villages; in the south, by the border of the current districts [qada'] of Tyre and Marj 'Uyun; and in the west by the Mediterranean Sea.

Article Two: No part of the Lebanese territory should be relinquished or given up.

Article Three: Two states [wilayah] and a common area will be set up in Lebanon, the first of which will consist of cities and urban areas, agricultural lands and state areas belonging to it which were known as the Mount Lebanon district [mutasarrifiyah] defined under the 1861 and 1864 protocols, to which East Beirut, excluding the common area will be added, as it will be defined later on from the north...from the east...and from the south.

Article Four: The second state will consist of West Beirut, excluding the common area, and the rest of the cities, urban areas, agricultural lands, and areas belonging to it.

Article Five: The common area comprised of the commercial center of Beirut which is bordered in the north by the Al-Karantina region and (As-Sayfi); in the east by the line extending

from Al-Hamra Street and the central bank to Ad-Dabbas quarter and to the beginning of An-Nahr Street; in the south by the U.S. Embassy building and the entrances of the American University; and in the west by the Mediterranean.

Article Six: Each state will enjoy autonomy in which they will govern their administrative, political, judicial, legislative, military, and cultural affairs, in addition to imposing taxes and collecting them and determining their own budgets and expenditures.

Article Seven: The executive committee: Each state will be presided over by a state governor or a president who will have responsibility and authority in accordance with those outlined in the current constitution. He is to be aided by a government made up of ministers who are appointed by the president. A chairman is to be selected from them and his duties will be defined in accordance with the current constitution. Governorship and presidency will be restricted to those who are Lebanese citizens, are at least 35 years of age, and meet all the legal qualifications.

Article Eight: The legislative authority: The legislative authority in each state will be a parliamentary council made up of elected deputies. Their number and mode of election will be in accordance with the laws that are issued in each state. The first election will be held in accordance with the resolutions adopted the constituent body which is authorized to provisionally approve the proposed constitutional order.

Article Nine: Every Lebanese citizen, both male or female, who is at least 25 years of age will have the right to become a candidate for parliamentary election in the state in which he or she resides. Moreover, every citizen will have the right to vote upon reaching 20 years of age.

Article Ten: The judicial authority will be in the hands of the courts in each state regardless of their standard or specialization. The judicial authority will be executed in accordance with a decree that preserves the moral and cultural standard and independence of the law, and ensures the full guarantees of the litigants. Verdicts will be issued by all the courts and will be implemented in the name of the Lebanese people.

Article Eleven: The supreme council of joint interests: The supreme council of joint interests will be made up of six members and two secretaries general who represent the major communities.

Article Twelve: The position of chairman of the supreme council will be rotated among the six members, each of whom will serve a term of 1 year. Decisions will be adopted according to majority rule. When the vote of a particular issue is split equally, then the side which the chairman has voted will be considered the winning side.

Article Thirteen: The resolutions of the supreme council will be implemented unless objected to by one of the governments of the two states during a period of 1 month beginning from the day the resolution is conveyed to each government.

Article Fourteen: The government of each state is appointed through a decree that is to be implemented in the Cabinet in the presence of at least half the members of the supreme council and one secretary general. The oldest member will, for the first meeting, chair the council.

Article Fifteen: The term of the members of the supreme council and the two secretaries general will be 6 years. The period is subject to renewal in accordance with the desire of the concerned government.

Article sixteen: The supreme council will have the following authorities:

First: To implement the laws and regulations on which economic unity is based.

Second: Implementation of tariffs, administration of all customs offices in all the ports and Lebanese borders, levying of fees, and prevention of smuggling. In order to reach this goal, the supreme council will set up a customs police which will be responsible to it. Each state will have its own security force which will be called upon by the supreme council when needed.

Third: Preservation of the Lebanese monetary system and ensuring its unity.

Fourth: Ensuring the safety and freedom of travel by sea, by land, and by air.

Article Seventeen: The supreme council will issue a detailed annual report on the process of import and export and reexport. It will also include a report on the situation of the monetary system, money reserves, and the quantity of levied money.

Article Eighteen: The customs revenue will be distributed between the two states as follows: One-third of the revenue will be preserved by each state. The remaining third is kept in a special account for 3 years after which it will be distributed to each state in accordance with their shares in the aforementioned revenue.

Article Nineteen: In order to coordinate the plans dealing with ensuring freedom of movement of the citizens in Lebanese territory, their safety, and freedom of residence, moreover and in order to coordinate plans for the defense of Lebanese territory and for foreign policy, ordinary sessions will be held in rotation among the concerned ministers in each state once every 2 months. Discussion will center on what necessary measures will be adopted.

Article Twenty: Criminal and civil laws will affect all those who reside on Lebanese territory regardless of the state they actually reside in. They will also be subject to the existing judicial, administrative, and security authorities.

Article Twenty-one: Those who reside in the common area have the right to choose to be a citizen of either state, provided they be subject to the instructions and regulations that are adopted in that state.

Article Twenty-three: Every Lebanese citizen will be given an

identity card which will be of uniform color and size. This identity card will only indicate the state which the citizen resides in.

Article Twenty-three: Provisional rules: Every resident will have the right to change his citizenship from one state to another for a period of 1 year which cannot be extended. And this change will not affect his freedom to reside in either state provided that he obeys the rules and regulations of the state he is acutally domiciled.

VOL Reports 'Violent' Explosion in Damascus

NC070904 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0839 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] About 20 Syrians were killed and more than 40 others were wounded in a violent explosion which rocked the Syrian capital at 1003 yesterday [as heard] morning.

According to reports received by the Voice of Lebanon, an explosive device, estimated at 110 kgs of TNT, went off in the two lower storyies of Balqis Hotel in Al-Marjah quarter in the center of Damascus city. The explosion destroyed two stories of the hotel, part of which is occupied by Soviet intelligence.

No other details are available because of the strict security cordon around the place of the incident.

The Syrian forces carried out wide-scale raids during which they arrested more than 40 persons, most of whom are members of the Muslim Brotherhood and pro-'Arafat Fatah members.

Officials Receive U.S. Envoy McFarlane 7 Sep

Talks With Khaddam

JN070859 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0843 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Damascus, 7 Sep (SANA) — At 1000 today, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received U.S. envoy Robert McFarlane and his accompanying delegation.

The meeting was attended by Dr Sami Ghulayyil, head of the U.S. desk at the Foreign Ministry, and the U.S. ambassador in Damascus. The talks dealt with current situation in the region.

Sees President al-Asad

JN071128 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received U.S. presidential envoy Robert McFarlane at 1300 today. 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Robert Paganelli, U.S. ambassador in Damascus, attended the meeting.

Khaddam had earlier received McFarlane and exchanged viewpoints with him on the current situation in the region.

Reactions to U.S. Warning on Lebanon Reported

TISHRIN on 'Clear Threat'

JN071013 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0810 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Damascus, 7 Sep (SANA) — In a commentary today, *Tishrin says: In the beginning, the Americans expressed their* displeasure with the eruption of fighting in Lebanon and accused Syria, indirectly at first and later directly, of being behind what is taking place in Lebanon.

The paper adds: After all this, another insinuation was made by the U.S. President himself when he said that the new U.S. force must be a signal to the Syrians, thus hinting that deterring Syria is among the Marines' tasks.

The paper continues: The U.S. Department of State refused to accuse Syria, but the White House statement constitutes a clear threat to Syria by saying that the Syrians must know that we have huge firepower off the Lebanese coasts.

Tishrin adds: If we add to this the U.S. war minister's statements that the Marines will stay in Lebanon until they have completed the role for which they have come, we will realize that plans for U.S. involvement in the region are still taking place. If the U.S. Administration believes that the Syrian stand is a serious obstacle to its designs, a stand which made it threaten Syria directly, then we tell the U.S. Administration with calm nerves that the U.S. threats have never scared and will never scare us and that we will continue to assume our national and pan-Arab responsibilities.

The paper concludes: Despite the fact that we depend basically on our intrinsic power, we have built a strategic wall with the help of our friends and allies, a wall which will extend as far as necessary in order to safeguard our national security and pan-Arab role in defense of our legitimate rights to maintain our independence and confront the expansionist and hostile Israeli ambitions, which have been and are still the major obstacle to the achievement of the just and lasting peace that we aspire for.

Damascus Reports 'Renewed Threats'

JN062043 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Washington — The White House administration today renewed its threats against Syria. It said that it would use its fleets which are stationed off the Lebanese coast to launch a military aggression against Syria in order to isolate and deal with the Lebanese nationalist forces which are waging fierce battles against the direct U.S. intervention in the Beirut suburbs. News agencies say that Larry Speakes, official spokesman of U.S. President Reagan, threatened Syria in a statement today by saying: The Syrians must know that we have huge and colossal firepower off the Lebanese coast, and they must be very careful.

It may be mentioned that last Thursday President Reagan ordered the massing off the Lebanese coast of a U.S. amphibious group composed of 2,000 U.S. Marines supported by the U.S. aircraft carrier *Eisenhower*, which is patrolling the Lebanese coast and which was ordered to remain in the area indefinitely under the pretext of protecting the U.S. forces in the multinational force in Beirut.

Further Press Comment

JN070648 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0350 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Press review]

[Text] The U.S. threats to launch a blatant military aggression against Arab Syria in an attempt to justify the flagrant direct intervention in Lebanon, the current events in Lebanon, and the heroic national and pan-Arab battles being waged by the Lebanese nationalist forces against the Phalangist army and the Phalangist gangs are the main topics of today's Syrian press.

In a commentary headlined "Our Reply to the U.S. Threat," *Al-Ba'th writes: This is not the first time that the U.S.* Administration has blared out threats against Syria, but it is the first time this administration has leveled threats in such a clear manner which indicates a complete bankruptcy of all that the U.S. Administration used to claim about its position on the Lebanese question. What does the U.S. Administration expect from its blatant threats against Arab Syria? Is it trying to justify its support for the Zionist invaders and the Phalangist gangs or is it trying to justify its impotence and political failure by threatening to use force against Syria? *Al-Ba'th* replies: While condemning the U.S. Administration's resort to the method of intimidation and threats, which is improper for a superpower, we reaffirm what we have affirmed more than once —that Syria

does not yield to threats because it has been and will remain a citadel of steadfastness against all the conspiratorial schemes against Arab existence. The ones making such threats must know quite well that the battle is not only that of the nationalist forces in Lebanon or that of Syria alone; it is the battle of a nation deeply rooted in history and which knows quite well how to defend its existence, honor, and dignity.

In its column "Behind the News," *Tishrin* links the U.S. Administration's threats against Syria and the current Lebanese developments. It says: The bitter current conflict in Lebanon is becoming a fateful turning point, not only with regard to the destiny of Lebanon and its people, but also with regard to the destiny of the entire Arab nation. There will be one of two major results: The will of national and pan-Arab liberation will triumph, or it will be foiled and replaced by the will of the United States, Israel, and their hireling forces.

The whole world is now talking about the future situation in the region after the United States threatened to embark on a direct military intervention and open what they termed huge firepower from the Lebanese coasts. What is astonishing is that the United States has announced this.

Concluding, *Tishrin* says: It is a new crusade that requires our nation's sons to familiarize themselves with the results of the old crusades in order to decide what they should do at this decisive time; a time when a rarely paralleled danger is posed by the ferocity and the various parties of the new hostile campaign.

President al-Asad Receives King Fahd's Envoy

JN061533 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] At 1200 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Prince Bandar ibn Sultan, personal envoy of King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. 'Abdallah Salih al-Fadl, Saudi Arabian ambassador in Damascus, attended the meeting. The talks dealt with the situation in the region and the developments in the Lebanese arena.

Defense Companies Hold Tactical Military Exercise

JN061621 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] At the instructions of President Hafiz al-Asad, commander in chief of the army and armed forces, the defense companies carried out a tactical military exercise during the night in which various types of ground and air weapons were used. Attending the exercise were General Hikmat ash-Shihabi, chief of staff of the army and armed forces; Comrade Rif'at al-Asad, Ba'th Party Regional Command member; and a number of senior officers.

At the beginning of the implementation stage, the commanding officer of the exercise explained the training objectives and the missions to be carried out by the units in the field of promoting combat readiness, carrying out the defensive battle, and then counterattacking by destroying the enemy and achieving the full task.

The exercise was carried out in an atmosphere similar to that of a real battle. All the weapons hit their targets in coordination and cooperation with the air forces, and the units also carried out their tactical tasks according to the plans prepared for this purpose.

At the end of the exercise, the chief of staff of the Army and Armed Forces praised the exercise and the units. He also asked them for more training and combat readiness so that our armed forces remain able to deter aggression, liberate the Arab land, and achieve victory.

Paper Urges Liquidation of 'Phalangist Regime'

JN070922 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0735 7 Sep 83

[Text] Damascus, 7 Sep (SANA) — In a commentary today, the newspaper *Ath-Thawrah* says: The savage massacres that the ruling regime in Beirut committed against the peaceful inhabitants of West Beirut, Kafr Matta, and elsewhere have exposed this regime's rancorous, fascist, and racist nature and eliminated any possibility of coexistence or understanding with it.

The paper adds: The Phalangist gangs exploited the Phalangist army's entry into West Beirut to commit the ugliest acts of maltreatment and provocation against the peaceful inhabitants there. These gangs raised the racist Phalangist slogans everywhere, led hundreds of Lebanese citizens to camps similar to the Zionist and Nazi detention camps, and imposed ideological terrorism on the Lebanese press. They also embarked on liquidating the political movements there and on disarming citizens in an attempt to keep them defenseless in the face of the fascist Phalangist Party, which is armed to its teeth with Israeli weapons.

The paper continues: Liquidating the Phalangist regime is the only way to rescue Lebanon and the ideal method to extricatethis Arab country from its current crisis. Destroying and uprooting this regime would mean liquidating one of the most dangerous pockets of Zionism, sedition, and colonialism in the Arab homeland.

Concluding, *Ath-Thawrah* asserts: Syria, which has declared its absolute support for Lebanon's unity and Arabism, will extend all support to the struggle being waged by the Lebanese Nationalist Movement against the Phalangist regime for the sake of having a unified Arab Lebanon that is free from Zionism and free from the influence of its petty agents.

Qatari Foreign Minister Arrives in Damascus

JN041842 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] At 1600 today, Qatari Foreign Minister Shuhaym ibn Hamad al-Thani arrived in Damascus on a 2-day visit to Syria. He was received at Damascus International Airport by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Misbah ad-Dalati, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; the Qatari ambassador and a number of Arab ambassadors in Damascus; and the Qatari Embassy staff in Damascus.

Received by Al-Asad

JN051358 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] At 1300 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Qatari Minister of Foreign Affairs Suhaym ibn Hamad al Thani and his delegation. The talks dealt with the situation in the region, the situation in the Arab arena, and the developments in Lebanon.

Departs Damascus

JN061603 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Qatari Minister of Foreign Affairs Suhaym ibn Hamad al Thani and his delegation left Damascus at 1630 today after a 3-day visit to Syria during which he met with President Hafiz al-Asad.

The guest was seen off at Damascus International Airport by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, the chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry, the Qatari ambassador in Damascus, a number of accredited Arab ambassadors in Damascus, and the Qatari Embassy staff.

Al-Asad Receives Message From PDRY President

JN040916 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0900 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] Damascus, 4 Sep (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad has received a message from PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on the situation in the region and the developments in the Lebanese arena.

AL-BA'TH Discusses Begin's Resignation

PM061423 Damascus Al-Ba'th in Arabic 31 Aug 83 p 2

[Ilyas Khuri article: "Begin's Resignation and Arab Waiting"]

[Text] Whatever the causes and circumstances of enemy Prime Minister Menahem Begin's decision to resign, one thing is certain: The resignation of this notorious terrorist will, from now until the next Zionist elections, be a lucrative topic which Israel and the United States will exploit to serve their own interests and keep the pro-American Arabs and moderates occupied for months to come.

On the Israeli scene this resignation will lead to the formation of an interim government to take care of routine matters. However, as usual and as Moshe Arens said after Begin announced his decision, the aggressive expansionist process will continue, which means that the Judaization, annexation, and settlement in the occupied Arab territories will continue and so will the partitioning of Lebanon. The United States and the lackey regimes seeking a settlement will remain idle on the pretext that there is no real Israeli Government to talk to or negotiate with on these matters and that nothing can be done before new elections are held and a genuine government is formed.

At the Arab level, and this is the more serious aspect, the 1981 elections tune will be played agin. In other words, Washington will send envoys secretly to its friends in the region to plead with them to be patient and to promise that the next Israeli Government will be formed by the "moderate" Labor Party, which really wants peace, and that they will only have to wait a few more months, after which their aspirations for peace with Israel based on the Reagan plan will be fulfilled.

The pro-American Arabs will of course believe these promises and will begin their moves and place their bets emphasizing that the era of Israeli extremism is over and that the next era is one of moderation, flexibility, and peace. Once again hopes will be pinned on the United States and its efforts and determination to establish peace in the region and to force Israel to accept the Reagan plan.

This will, regrettably, be the state of affairs in the region from now until next spring, when the Israeli elections will be held, an Israeli Government will be formed, and a policy will be formulated. Meanwhile this year the Zionist schemes will continue, especially the expansion settlement, and judaization, because Israel's aggresssive policy and objectives do not change with the change of individuals and parties. What is certain is that every effective Arab move toward confrontation with Israel will be suspended until the new Israeli rulers emerge. This means the loss of another year to be added to the many years lost by the Arabs as a result of their failure, division, and rush after U.S. illusions and mirages.

Sudan Reportedly Arrests Senior Army Officers

JN040826 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0715 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] The Sudanese regime has arrested six high-ranking army officers on changes of planning to overthrow Ja'far Numayri's regime. It is noteworthy that all these officers have the rank of colonels and serve in a mechanized brigade positioned in the suburbs of the Sudanese capital of Khartoum.

People's Assembly Group Returns From Bulgaria

JN041034 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0915 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud az-Zu'bi and his delegation returned to Damascus this morning after a 7-day official and cordial visit to Bulgaria.

No Intervention in Lebanese Factional Battles

Shamir Statement

TA071228 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Israel will not intervene in a war which does not directly concern its security. This was stated at noon by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir in reaction to the battles between the Druze and Christians in Lebanon. Minister Shamir told our correspondent Arye Golan that the IDF forces south of the Al-'Awwali River will make sure that attacks from Lebanese territory against Israel are not renewed. In answer to a question as to how Israel will react if the terrorists return to Beirut, the foreign minister said that we will react to any danger posed by the terrorists to Israel's northern part. In his opinion, the terrorists do not pose a danger to the Lebanese regime.

The foreign minister expressed the hope that the IDF will shortly be able to move out of all of Lebanon, but will do so only if the border in the north is open.

Official View of Events

TA061711 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Report by political correspondent 'Oz Frankel — recorded]

[Text] Israel today is playing the role of a passive bystander; it is proving by its actions that the withdrawal to the Al-'Awwali River was not just a tactical move, but a real disengagement from the political and military web of Beirut and the Ash-Shuf Mountains. Official sources told us: The dream of a new order in Lebanon has been dispelled for us; today, Israel is engaged in protecting its northern border, and not in policing the areas of the Druze and Christians. The factional war in the Ash-Shuf is Lebanon's internal concern, political sources said this morning, recalling in the same breath that a Lebanese battalion, positioned 4 km from Bhamdun, chose not to intervene in the fighting.

Jerusalem believes the Syrians are now trying to reassert control over Lebanon and restore their influence over the central government in Beirut. Syrian soldiers are not needed to achieve this end; the Druze and the terrorists are doing this job for Damascus. According to this assessment, the Druze do not want to launch a real attack on Beirut, but rather want to geographically link all the Druze areas. It is hard to imagine, the assessment goes, that the Druze will allow the terrorists long-term control in the Ash-Shuf, for that is not in line with Druze interests.

The question now is whether the Syrians will try to penetrate the territory the IDF evacuated this week, and if it does, what Israel will do. Jerusalem is using very cautious language, and, in this regard, it dislikes the accepted term, red lines. There are no red lines, it is saying. However, the Syrians know well what is forbidden and permitted. Israel is following events, and will respond if and when it becomes necessary. At the same time, it is assessing that the Syrians will not enter the Ash-Shuf; as stated, they will consolidate their influence there with the help of their allies, Walid Junblatt's supporters.

As if the turmoil in the Ash-Shuf was not enough, two U.S. Marines were killed in Beirut today, and Jerusalem is expecting a sharp reaction in the United States. The Foreign Ministry will instruct the embassy in Washington to make it clear that Israel is in no way connected with the Marines' activity in Beirut, and that it has not asked, is not asking, nor will it ask, for U.S. intervention in Lebanon.

This morning, U.S. Congressman Trent Lott met Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Me'ir and told him it is inconceivable for the United States to endanger so much as a single Marine for the sake of Lebanon.

Recently Israel reduced its involvement in the political negotiations. The main mediation efforts are being made by U.S. envoy Robert McFarlane and his aide, Richard Fairbanks. At this point, Jerusalem is giving diplomacy only slight chances of success, and today is acknowledging, without satisfaction, that the pessimistic forecasts concerning Lebanon have all materialized. However, as stated, today Israel is no longer a player in the game.

Al-Jumayyil Seen in Danger

TA062021 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] The IDF warned this evening that it will not allow the interfactional war in the Ash-Shuf to spread to areas under its control. Our correspondent Moshe Shlonsky reports that the IDF will react severely to any attempt to fire from our area at Druze or Christian concentrations in the Ash-Shuf or against firing from the Ash-Shuf at the populace in the area controlled by the IDF. No unusual movement was observed today on the part of Syrian forces in the eastern sector which are deployed opposite the IDF.

In Jerusalem, it is believed that Amin Al-Jumayyil's government is in danger. The cooperation between the Druze and the terrorists is regarded as very serious and there were high-level consultations in Jerusalem today about the developments in Lebanon. Our correspondent Ya'aqov Ahime'ir reports on Israel's position.

[Ahime'ir — live] Through the lines of communication that still exist, the Christians are asking Israel: What are you doing for us? Or, in other words, will you come to our aid? We have learned that the position that has taken shape in Jerusalem is that Israel will continue to maintain its special relations with the Christian Lebanese forces, that is, in the same framework that existed up until the Lebanon war, though with less enthusiasm. According to an authoritative assessment, Israel's top political echelon regards events with concern and gravity, though it is not surprised. If there is any surprise, it is over the extent of the cooperation between the Druze and the terrorists, though the combination in itself is not surprising. Israel believes that the Druze are much better equipped than the Christians, and they can field about 50,000 armed men.

From a formal geographical point of view, Syria has not, of course, extended its control in Lebanon. However, it is now doing so by proxy, that is, through Walid Junblatt's Druze followers.

It has been learned that an assessment has been made in Jerusalemthat President al-Jumayyil's government is in real danger, and though it has started using the Lebanese Army with a certain degree of success, it cannot be ruled out that within a short time, Al-Jumayyil will become nothing more than the prince of Beirut. Israel is also beseeching the United States to urge Al-Jumayyil to use his army, which has been armed and trained by the Americans.

The enthusiasm to help the Christians has waned. The government's upper echelon has learned the lesson of the last 15 months, and events far more dramatic will have to occur before Israel is moved to action in view of the Christians' situation. Still, there is sorrow and concern. However, to allow flexibility of action, no red line has been determined whose crossing by the Syrians would spur Israel to action.

At the same time, Jerusalem has started to worry about the situation in southern Lebanon, which is under IDF control. The events in the north, it is feared, are liable to spread to the south too.

Levi Briefs Knesset Committee

TA061211 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi this afternoon told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee that the Druze control the Beirut-Damascus Highway, the outskirts of Beirut, and the town of Bhamdun.

Our correspondent Arye Golan reports that during the meeting, MK Yosi Sarid sharply attacked the government for all its moves in Lebanon and described it as a government of idiots and charlatans. Mk Ge'ula Kohen from Tehiya argued with Sarid and defended the government's decisions.

Phalangist Representative Requests Aid

TA061543 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche met today in Jerusalem with a Phalangist representative (Elie Osta), who came to ask Israel to extend aid to the Christians. He said that if the Palestinians succeed in joining [havira] their forces in the 'Alayh and Khaldah areas, they will bring terrorism back to Beirut.

Request for Aid Denied

TA061175 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Excerpt] The Lebanese forces are defending Lebanese sovereignty against the Syrians, the Palestinians, and the Druze so that Lebanon will not go back to being a staging post for terrorism. This was said this afternoon by (Elie Osta), the information envoy of the Lebanese forces, at the end of a meeting with Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche in Jerusalem. (Osta) denied coming to Jerusalem with any sort of requests. The aim of the meeting with Kimche was, he said, to exchange views, impressions, and greetings for the new year.

Foreign Ministry Denies Kimche To Meet Al-Jumayyil

TA062002 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] The Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem has denied that Director General David Kimche and Coordinator of Activities Uri Lubrani will go to Beirut in a few days to meet with President Al-Jumayyil at his request. This was reported by our Arab affairs correspondent Aharon Barne'a.

The report about the meeting was published by the weekly *Koteret Rashit* in its latest issue.

Our correspondent adds that the information envoy of the Lebanese forces, who is currently in Israel today, met with David Kimche and discussed the situation in the area with him. (Elie Osta) said that he did not come to ask Israel to extend aid to the Christian forces in Lebanon.

Kimche Reported in Beirut

TA070607 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche has been in Beirut for 24 hours now and is maintaining contacts there in an attempt to mediate between the Christians and Druze. He is also working to consolidate understanding between Israel and Al-Jumayyil's regime.

Lubrani Interviewed on Situation in Lebanon

TA070851 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Uri Lubrani, the coordinator of government activities in Lebanon, gave a special interview to Voice of Israel this morning. We did everything we could prior to the IDF withdrawal, Lubrani said, to prevent renewed fighting. In the course of these attempts, Israeli representatives met with Druze leader Walid Junblatt. According to Lubrani's assessment, the chances for U.S. envoy McFarlane to reach an agreement during his present visit to Damascus are slim. Our military correspondent 'Arad Nir spoke with Uri Lubrani:

[Begin recording] [Nir] Mr Uri Lubrani, the coordinator of government activities in Lebanon, the IDF evacuated the Ash-Shuf Mountains at the beginning of the week, and reports from there indicate a bloody civil war. Today, 2 days after the completion of the withdrawal, what is Israel doing in this context?

[Lubrani] To the extent that we are still able to influence matters in the direction of moderation, we are doing this, even beyond the border. We view everything that is happening in the Ash-Shuf region, although expected, as atrocious: To a large extent, we see it as a tragedy that two factions with which we have had, are

having, and hopefully will still have correct and close relations find themselves in the midst of aimless mutual killings with no foreseeable end.

[Nir] Does Israel still have influence over events in the Ash-Shuf region?

[Lubrani] Very little, but to repeat, to the extent that we do have some influence, we are using it for moderation and to avert the killings.

[Nir] How?

[Lubrani] I would not like to enter into details on this.

[Nir] You were and are in charge of holding contacts with and between the various parties in Lebanon. The question is whether it was impossible to wait another few days before withdrawing from that region and thus reach some agreement perhaps?

[Lubrani] I do not think that another delay would have helped. On several occasions we postponed the date of withdrawal, and under the circumstances we did not see any room for further delay; we could no longer delay a process which is basically one which requires the movement of a large, heavy, and complex system which cannot be stopped, or allowed it to move with a single stroke of the pen or by a single decision of a commander.

[Nir] Did you exhaust all possibilities? Did you hold all possible contacts?

[Lubrani] I believe so. It is, of course, difficult to know. This is not an objective answer, of course. I believe we exhausted all possibilities which seemed reasonable to us, but there might have been additional possibilities unknown to us. We are, naturally, only human begins and as such I think we did everything we could in order to find the uniting elements which might have bridged the differences.

[Nir] Did you or your people meet with leftist leader Walid Junblatt or any of his advisers or people?

[Lubrani] We met with whomever wanted to meet with us, including elements who expressed Junblatt's opinion or policy.

[Nir] What about Junblatt himself?

[Lubrani] Yes.

[Nir] Did you personally meet with him?

[Lubrani] I would not like to comment on this.

[Nir] U.S. envoy to our region McFarlane has left for Damacus. In your estimation, will his contacts there bear any fruit?

[Lubrani] It is hard for me to say. I hope so, although the probability of this is low. The experience the U.S. envoy and his aides have had in their contacts with the Syrians is not good.

[Nir] In other words, it is probable that he will again fail, right?

[Lubrani] This is surely a probable development.

[Nir] In southern Lebanon too, south of the Al-'Awwali along which the IDF is now deployed, there are various factions: Druze, Christians, Shi'ite Muslims, and Sunni Muslims. Is it possible that the fighting among the factions will spill over from the Ash-Shuf region to this area, where the IDF is still in charge? Wht is the probability of this?

[Lubrani] I hope not. I think that for the time being at least there are no worrisome signs in this respect. However, I would like to take this opportunity to issue a sharp warning that we do not intend to allow interfactional fighting and violence in the IDF-controlled zone. We will do everything necessary, as firmly as possible, to prevent such incidents. [end recording]

Comments on Recent Clashes

TA061414 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1350 GMT 6 Sep 83

["Defense Ministry spokesman announcement" — ITIM headline]

[Text][No date or place-name as received](ITIM) — In response to correspondents' questions as to whether the interfactional fighting in 'Alayh and the Ash-Shuf is influencing the situation in the area under our control south of the Al-'Awwali, Coordinator of Israeli Activities Uri Lubrani said today:

"Up to now there have been no worrisome signs of it. However, it should be stressed that it goes without saying that we will maintain law and order in the area under our control and will enable the residents to lead their lives safely and in peace. We will not tolerate any violent interfactional clashes incited by biased elements. On this occasion I would also like to add that we will not forget or neglect our friends with whom we went part of the way."

Lebanese Druze Delegation Denies Syrian Role

TA061820 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] The members of the Lebanese Druze delegation now visiting Israel say that Walid Junblatt's men prevented the Syrians and the terrorists from fighting on their side in the Ash-Shuf Mountains. While visiting Israeli Druze dignitaries, they denied reports by Beirut radio and Phalange spokesmen that Junblatt's men are working for Syria and the PLO. This was reported by our correspondent Yo'el Dar.

Shi'ite, Palestinian Tensions in Lebanon Noted

TA070857 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] The Shi'ites in southern Lebanon may join in hostilities against the IDF if they think that the withdrawal to the Al-'Awwali is a permanent move, and not an interim one leading to the IDF's complete withdrawal from Lebanon. This was stated by the commander of the Sidon area. At the same time, the

Palestinians are again raising the question of their status in southern Lebanon. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports on this:

[Begin recording] [Zohar] The bitter fighting raging north of the Al-'Awwali River strongly emphasizes the quiet prevailing in southern Lebanon. However, so it seems, this quiet hides a great deal of tension and activity among the various groups and factions in southern Lebanon, especially among the Shi'ites. Lieutenant Colonel Sami, the Sidon area commander, is aware of these tensions and activity.

[Sami] As far as they are concerned, the problem will begin when they get the impression that we intend to remain here permanently, in a state of some kind of annexation. According to their definition, they say they are not prepared for any foreign element to control them, that as Lebanese they are not prepared for this, and if this is the case they will have to fight us.

[Zohar] Another problematic group is the Palestinians. Amin al-Amih, one of the leaders of the 'Ayn al-Julwah refugee camp, emphasizes that the withdrawal is none of their business; as long as the Palestinians' well-being is maintained, it does not matter who the ruling element is.

[Al-Amin — in English] In the same way that the Palestinians are secured in Beirut, it will make no difference to us whether we areunder Israeli or Lebanese rule.

[Zohar] Lt Col Sami has a slightly different opinion.

[Sami] The Palestinians prefer to remain under the IDF's protection. In their view, in order to maintain their personal security, they want to remain under the IDF's protection; wherever the IDF is, that is where they also want to be.

[Zohar] It is still difficult to predict what the southern Lebanese population's attitude toward the IDF will be in the future. However, it is already clear now that this attitude will be directly affected by the results of the fighting in the Ash-Shuf region, and by an Israeli intention to remain in southern Lebanon. [end recording]

150,000 Lebanese Reportedly Flee to South

TA041033 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] Some 150,000 Lebanese are fleeing the areas of fighting in Lebanon to the southern part of the country. This refugee movement is reported by our correspondent Hayim Hecht:

[Hecht — live or recorded] The main roads in Lebanon are closed today to civilian vehicles; however, hundreds of Beirut and Ash-Shuf residents have succeeded in making their way south from the burning mountain along trails, dry river beds, and unofficial roads.

This morning An-Nabatiyah municipality officials estimated that more than 150,000 people have arrived in the south over the last few days. Major Sa'd Haddad confirmed this information for us. An-Nabatiyah is full of cars from the Beirut area. It is safe here, they say, while preparing for a stay of unknown length. The sights are reminiscent of those during the siege of Beirut when cars turned into makeshift homes for thousands of refugees. Thousands of Druze women and children from the As-Shuf Druze villages have arrived in the area of Hasbayya and Rashayya al-Wadi. Their men remain on the mountain and are now in the midst of the fighting.

Political Activity in Lebanon To Continue

TA051720 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] All the governmental bodies acting in Lebanon, including Coordinator of Activities Uri Lubrani, will continue to act even after the IDF evacuation from the Ash-Shuf, and will hold contacts with the Druze, Christians, and Shi'ites. Our military correspondent Shemu'el Tal adds that the Foreign Ministry delegation which was in the Al-Yarzah suburb of Beirut has already moved to a new place.

Shamir Says Coalition Talks Almost Complete

TA062029 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Yitzhaq Shamir said tonight that coalition talks are almost complete and all that remains is to discuss matters which are not very important. Yitzhaq Shamir is sure that right after the New Year, on Sunday or Monday, the negotiations will be completed. He was speaking on television.

In response to a question, Shamir denied the report that the Herut Movement intends to reduce the Liberals' role in the alliance.

Dudin Resigns Post of Head of Village Leagues

TA041827 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] The head of the village leagues in Judaea and Samaria, Mustafa Dudin, has resigned from his post. At this point, the reason for his resignation is not clear. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that the straw which may have broken the camel's back was the article in the village leagues' newspapper, *Al-Mir'a*, which contained criticism of the Civilian Administration and the Jordanian Government. The article was written 1 day after the Civilian Administration gave 24 million Israeli shekels to the village leagues.

Our correspondent notes that several leaders of the village leagues are now trying to persuade Dudin to revoke his resignation.

Treasury Begins Cutting Defense Ministry Budget
TA061020 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 6 Sep 83 p 1

[Report by the economic affairs correspondent]

[Text] The Treasury's accountant general has begun cutting the funds to the government ministries in general and the Defense Ministry in particular, so much so that he has forced the ministries to limit, and even cancel, procurement. The cuts in fund allocations have been going on for a few months now, but the first signs can already be discerned indicating that the government ministries can no longer recycle money, so to speak, and are being forced to call off certain projects. The accountant general began the cuts even before the Cabinet decided to cut the budget, and this activity has in fact been unilaterally initiated by the Finance Ministry.

It was explained by the Treasury that it is hoped that cutting the rate of financing for the Defense Ministry will force it to limit purchases and activity, even in the realm of pay and salaries. Unlike other Cabinet ministries, the salaries of Defense Ministry employees are not paid directly by the Finance Ministry, but by the defense establishment, which has to make do with the funds allocated to it.

The Finance Ministry has already begun negotiating with the Defense Ministry on its budget increases as a result of the Lebanon redeployment, on the one hand, and the budget cuts agreed upon by the Cabinet, on the other. The Treasury will actually carry out an offsetting action. The Cabinet only determined how much will be cut, but the argument is still open on how much the Defense Ministry should get on account of the redeployment in Lebanon and the Kfir aircraft. In fact, as long as this dispute is not settled, the Cabinet's decision on cuts in the Defense Ministry's budget is actually not effective.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives PNC Chairman al-Fahum

LD041548 Tripoli JANA in English 1452 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulqida 27, September 4, JAMAHIRIYA NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution met here last night with Mr al-Fahum, the chairman of the Palestinian National Council who is taking part in the festivities of the Libyan Arab people on the 14th anniversary of the glorious Al-Fatih Revolution.

Jabir Meets With Visiting PLO Representatives

LD032017 Tripoli JANA in English 1826 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulqidah 26, Sept 3, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, the commander in chief of the Libyan Armed Forces met here this morning with Abu Salih [Nimr Salih] and Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], both members of the Command Committee of the new Fatah revolutionary movement.

He also met with the delegation representing the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine led by Mr George Habash as well as a delegation of the Front's General Command led by Mr Ahmad Jibril, and the delegation representing the Popular Militant Front [name as received], led by Mr Samir Ghawsha and the as-Sa'iqah organisation led by Mr 'Isam al-Qadi.

Libyan Paper Publishes Document on Fatah Struggle

LD041004 Tripoli JANA in English 0812 GMT 4 Sep 83

["Jamahiriyah Paper's Exclusive Coverage of New Fatah Movement" — JANA headline]

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulqidah 27, Sept 4, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — *Al-Jamahiriyah* newspaper has exposed the methods adopted by the right wing leadership in Fatah to abort the new revolutionary movement through all means, including the [word indistinct] fuelling of fighting between Palestinians which began by the attack on "Ayloul" [JANA spelling] Palestinian battalion.

In its latest edition, the newspaper published for the first time a document which revealed that right wing Fatah forces spent vast sums of money to recruit fighters and pointed to the spending of 60 million Lebanese [words indistinct] for this purpose in addition to 3 million in Ba'labakk, 28 million in [words indistinct] Damascus Camp to recruit mercenaries from other foreign and religious factions through the port of Tripoli in northern Lebanon.

The paper pointed out that as a result of Fatah's right wing command's failure to thwart the rise of the new revolutionary movement, it tried to shift the struggle from within Fatah organisation to cover the other organisations, the Arab nation and the rest of the world, pointing in this respect to the Palestinian, Arab and international meditiations [as received] it held so as to convey to the Palestinian masses that the new revolutionary movement is directed by outside regulations, allegedly from [words indistinct].

The paper also exposed 'Arafat's moves to thwart the work of the six-member committee headed by Khalid al-Fahum and added [words indistinct] announced the failure of the committee's mission as soon as the new revolutionary movement realised the truth behind all its demands. The meeting in Tunis of the PLO Central Council was a blow for 'Arafat as only 3 members stood on his side. These were Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad) and the chairman of the General Union of Palestinian Students who is also a [word indistinct] of 'Arafat, and Abu Ismail of the pro-Iraqi Arab Front for the Liberation of Palestine, while the [words indistinct] other members in the delegation.

This [word indistinct] issued a memorandum in which it stressed the need for issuing a political statement to confirm the continuation of the armed struggle so as to liberate all Palestinian land and to confirm all the liquidation projects as well as avoid the recognition of the Zionist enemy, refuse the establishment of a Palestinian government in exile, agree to form an interim committee to take care of Fatah's military, financial, information and organisational affairs.

The paper emphasised that 'Arafat announced the failure of this committee to reach any [words indistinct] to its handing of a memorandum to the parties concerned and confirmed that copies of this memorandum were handed to the Palestinian National Council, [words indistinct].

The memorandum which *Al-Jamahiriyah* newspaper has exclusive coverage of its contents, called on Fatah to issue a political statement insisting on armed struggle, revolutionary violence, rejection of American plans to solve the Palestinian cause, including Camp David, Reagan's peace plan, the Lebanese-Zionist sham accords and all other projects which recognise the Zionist entity. [sentence as received] The memorandum also stressed the need for the formation of an interim committee of Fatah members to take up the organisation's affairs.

The newspaper then said that the new Fatah revolutionary movement has been calling, since its eruption for reviewing the situation within the movement for correcting mistakes and deviations and dealing with those who are [words indistinct] command however avoided all these demands in the hope of remaining unchecked in its position.

Al-Qadhdhafi Meets With Upper Voltan Minister

LD041553 Tripoli JANA in English 1453 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulqida 27, September JAMAHIRIYA NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution met here last night with Mr Baptiste Bukari, the minister of national defence in Upper Volta and his delegation, taking part in the celebrations on the 14th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution by the Libyan Arab people.

Foreign Minister, GUNT Vice President Meet 5 Sep
LD060859 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Tripoli, 6 Sep (JANA) — Brother 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, had a meeting last night with Abdel Kadar Kamougue, vice president of Chad's legitimate Government of National Union.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Somali Front Leader
LD061212 Tripoli JANA in English 0905 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulqidah 29, Sept 6, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The revolution's leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi yesterday met with Mr. Abdella Yousef, chairman of the Somali National Salvation Front, who took part in the 14th anniversary celebration of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution.

Mauritania's Haydala at Festivities in Tripoli
AB021555 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, the chairman of the Military Council for National Salvation and head of state, yesterday afternoon attended a parade mounted by the various units of the Libyan Army in Tripoli. The parade was organized within the framework of the festivities marking the 14th anniversary of the 1 September Revolution.

The presence of the head of state at the various ceremonial activities testifies to the friendship and solidarity between the two brotherly people. Moreover, this solidarity was cemented by the participation in the festivities of our special force commandos of the 3d Military Region led by its commander. The red helmets were impressive and enriched the parade with the order and discipline they demonstrated. [as heard]

Apart from these festivities, the head of state on Wednesday evening held talks with the Malagasy president who also came to attend the celebrations. The internalization of the Chadian conflict and the Western Saharan question in light of the discussions at the last summit in Addis Ababa were discussed by the two heads of state.

Malagasy President Ratsiraka Leaves Tripoli
LD031102 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Tripoli, 3 Sep (SANA)— President Didier Ratsiraka of the Malagasy Republic and the accompanying delegation left Tripoli this morning after participating in the celebrations with the Libyan Arab people of the 14th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih revolution.

Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud was at the front of those who saw President Didier Ratsiraka off at Tripoli international airport.

Al-'Ubaydi Talks With Leaders in Iran, Ethiopia
LD042344 Tripoli JANA in English 1839 GMT 4 Sep 83

[TEXT] Tripoli, Dhulqidah 27, September 4, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison Mr 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi has ended his visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran and handed the Iranian leadership a letter from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

The leader's letter to the Islamic Iranian leadership took up the situation in the Arab region and the need to mobilize all Arab and Islamic resources to confront U.S. imperialist backed Zionist aggression as well as relations between Muslim countries and means to promote these for confrontation against U.S. imperialism.

Mr al-'Ubaydi met with the president of Iran, the chairman of the Iranian Consultative Council, the prime minister and the minister of foreign affairs who all affirmed their support for Jamahiriyah, confronting U.S. provocations and conspiracies. They also condemned military intervention in Chad and laid emphasis on the leader's vanguard role in supporting Arab unity and Islamic causes with the aim of mobilizing all forces to confront Zionist American imperialism and Zionist hostile plans.

The Iranian leadership also highly praised the constant support by the Libyan Arab people for the Islamic revolution in Iran.

Mr al-'Ubaydi had earlier paid a visit to Socialist Ethiopia where he met with its president and current chairman of the OAU, Mengistu Haile Mariam, to whom he conveyed a verbal message from the leader of the revolution on the situation in Chad and Africa in general, especially colonialist intervention there.

President Mengistu expressed deep concern over attempts to internationalize the conflict in Chad and considered events in this country part of an internal power struggle between different Chadian factions.

Mengistu also expressed concern over imperialist intervention in their affairs and reiterated that these will never help find a peaceful solution called for by the OAU. He also called for reaching this solution within an African framework and expressed his admiration for the continued contacts made by the leader and himself concerning the causes of the African Continent.

Armed Forces Commander Meets Foreign Officials
LD052318 Tripoli JANA in English 1507 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulqidah 28, Sept 5, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander-in-chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, yesterday received Abdulla Aleiwa [as received], first deputy minister of defence in the Democratic Yemen Republic and his accompanying delegation which attended the celebrations marking the 14th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution.

Brigadier Ynis Jabir also received separately the Mozambique military delegation and Inaam Raad [as received], the leader of the Lebanese Social National Syrian Party.

Assistant Chief of Staff Sees Mauritanian Official
LD061307 Tripoli JANA in English 0906 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulqidah 29, Sept 6, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, assistant chief of staff of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces met yesterday with Sidi Ould Mohamed Yahya, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

MAURITANIA

Leader Returns From Tripoli Visit
LD030349 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, head of state and chairman of the military Committee for National Salvation, arrived this afternoon in the capital coming from Tripoli where he attended the rallies commemorating the 14th anniversary of the 1 September Revolution at the invitation of the Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

President Receives Upper Volta Envoy
AB051650 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] The chairman of the Military Council for National Salvation and head of state received this morning in audience Lieutenant Traore Sidiki, a member of the Upper Volta National Revolutionary Council and special envoy of Captain Thomas Sankara. At the end of the audience, attended by Mr Mohammed Abderahamane Ould (?Sili), the permanent undersecretary of the head of state, the Upper Voltan envoy spoke to Mohamed Ahmed Ould Rahman:

[Begin recording] We have come here, first of all, to convey the fraternal greetings of the Upper Voltan people and our greetings of friendship and fraternity to the brotherly Mauritanian people. We were received by President Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, to whom we delivered a personal message from his brother and friend, Capt Thomas Sankara. It is a message of friendship and fraternity and also a message to personally convey to him the real motives and the reasons behind the 4 August 1983 events in Upper Volta. It is also a message to renew and further consolidate the longstanding bonds of friendship between our two peoples. [end recording]

The special envoy of the Upper Voltan head of state arrived yesterday evening in Nouakchott at the head of a large delegation of the Upper Voltan National Revolutionary Council.

MOROCCO

King Hassan Meets With Islamic Congress Head
LD052358 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II at noon today at the royal palace in As-Sukhayrat received (Duf'atallah al-Hajj Yusuf), the envoy of the Sudanese president and chairman of the Supreme Council for Religious Affairs and Trusts who delivered to his Majesty the king a message from President Ja'far an-Numayri.

His majesty also received Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Congress Organization. The two meetings were attended by Minister of State in charage of Foreign Affairs M'Hamed Boucetta.

Habib Chatti, after this meeting made a press statement in which he explained that he reviewed with his majesty King Hassan the current situation in the Middle East and particularly the crisis through which the Palestinian issue is passing and the developments of the situation in Lebanon as well as a number of important issues.

Chatti added that also he discussed with his majesty the king the relations between the Islamic Congress Organization and the Moroccan Kingdom. He noted that he expressed to his majesty the king his deep satisfaction with the mighty steps taken by the two Islamic organizations of the Islamic Congress Organization and whose headquarters is in the Moroccan Kingdom and namely, the Islamic Organization for Education, Culture and Sciences in Rabat, and the Islamic Center for the Development of Trade in Casablanca.

Chatti explained that during the meeting agreement was reached over the date of the fourth Islamic summit conference which will be held in Casablanca in the second half of January. He confirmed that agreement was also reached over the coming meeting of the Jerusalem committee which will be held in the near future.

Libyan Envoy on Sahara, Chad, Other Issues
LD021408 Rabat MAP in English 1231 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Rabat, Sept 2 (MAP) — The return of the Sahara to Morocco "is a claim unanimously made by the whole Moroccan people", said Mr Muhammad Abu al-Qasim, secretary of the bureau (ambassador) of the Arab Libyan Jamahiriyah in Rabat, outlining that Libya supports the Nairobi decisions and grants full support to the OAU implementation committee entrusted with preparing the holding of the referendum.

In an interview with the Moroccan weekly "*Naoual*" [spelling as received] on the occasion of the anniversary of the Libyan September 1 Revolution, Mr Abu al-Qasim affirmed that the existing frontiers among the countries of the Arab Maghreb were in fact an artificial obstacle laid down by colonialism.

About Libya's relations with the other countries of the region, the diplomat pointed out that the steps covered so far were a positive sign either at the bilateral level or at the level of the Arab Maghreb.

Indicating that Moroccan-Libyan cooperation embodies economic, commercial, industrial, [word indistinct] and cultural areas, Mr Abou al-Kassim said both countries were endeavouring so that their agreements be followed by concrete actions likely to strengthen the cooperation.

Evoking the situation in Chad, the Libyan diplomat said his country had tried to bring closer the Chadians' points of view. He added that peace can only be established in Chad through an agreement among Chadians, the withdrawal of foreign forces from Chad, and the respect for the unity, sovereignty and independence of that country.

SUDAN

Numayri Makes Statement to Central Leadership

JN031705 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Khartoum, 3 Sep (SUNA)— SSU Chairman President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri delivered the statement of the chairman of the SSU after his opening speech to the second meeting of the central leadership in its fifth session here this morning. His excellency explained the negative aspects of work during the period between the previous and current sessions of the central leadership and touched on the reasons, which led to the fall of [words indistinct] the course of the government's policy since colonialism.

Numayri also reviewed the course of the local popular rule and the problems to which it was exposed. He also spoke about the difficulties that had faced the May Revolution through expanding the local popular rule and the regional rule within the framework of decentralization.

In his statement, Numayri also touched on the events and the conspiracies concocted against the the May Revolution and disclosed an old alliance supported by Libya and Iran. He also explained the incidents that took place before dividing the southern region into three region. He also talked about the role of the People's Armed Forces in repressing some moves, which violated the military laws, and said that some leaders of these movements were supported by some neighboring countries. He added that activities hostile to the May Revolution will continue along with our progress, but they will never be able to stop that progress.

Numayri also explained Sudan's role in both the Arab and African arenas and talked about an Egyptian and Sudanese call for an Arab summit. He also touched on the Chadian situation, which resulted from the Libyan aggression. Finally, he praised the People's Armed Forces and their role in the Boma operation and the U.S.-Sudanese maneuvers, which proved the ability of the Sudanese soldier.

More on Numayri's Statement

JN031840 Khartoum SUNA in English 1750 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Khartoum Sept 3 (SUNA)— President of the Republic Ja'far Muhammad Numayri in his report today before the central leadership affirmed that Sudan has become a target for intensive aggressive activities because Sudan has pursued the ideology of Communism and the presence of Soviets inside and outside the country.

The aggressive activities against Sudan also came as a result of Sudan's efforts for neutrality of the Red Sea and has prevented the occurrence of what happens in Chad, Lebanon, and Afghanistan to take place in its soil and because Sudan is an adovcate of coexistence between different cultures he said. President Numayri went on saying that for all these reasons and besides the old ambitions and the allegation of inherited supremacy and old coalition against Sudan has come out backed by a great state supported by Libya, Iran, and a neighbouring African country.

President Numayri today in the report which he delivered before the central leadership meeting said that decentralization and regional government is fortification to the national unity.

He described the role of the central leadership at this phase as going beyond the protection and welfare of the regional government to guarantee its development and prosperity to the confirmation of this protection and prosperity through national loyality.

He referred to Sudan Socialist Union as the only political system of Sudan within which no discrimination or disputes existed.

Numayri Addresses SSU Central Command Meeting

JN062010 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1845 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Sep (SUNA)— President of the Republic Ja'far Muhammad Numaryi has said that we will not be able to confront our enemies who are lying in wait for us unless we remain steadfast and unified, and unless we make more progress. Addressing the final meeting of the fifth session of the SSU Central Command this evening, Numayri said that we will not allow the people's achievements to be wasted by negligence, shortcomings, and misbehavior. We will not approve of any coverup for these shortcomings, and will not forgive negligence and irresponsible actions, the president added.

The president also said that it is important to have good intentions and to reveal the truth to the people, because the problems are the people's problems, the homeland is theirs, and the workers are from among them. If the people know the facts, they will be reassured. The president said: With our national consciousness and adherence to the masses, we will continue our sincere struggle without any deception or hypocrisy, and will always tell the truth regardless of the cost. Our people have taught us through their awareness and foresight to face difficulties and solve problems. This will improve our thinking and make us discover our innate capabilities and our ability to serve the homeland.

The president said: The judicial revolution in the field of justice is the beginning of a comprehensive revolution that will uproot corruption and actions against people in our public and private lives. This effort, the president said, cannot be made by the president alone, but by the people represented by their official and popular establishments. We do not have magical solutions for our problems, but we have faith in this homeland and trust in these people and their determination and good sense. This will make us overcome difficulties, armed with faith in God and the homeland and following the motto: serving Sudan.

The president said: We will not allow the achievements of many years to be dissipated through treasonous acts here and there in the fields of service and production. We will prevent these acts though the strength of these people and their sincere patriotism. We will avoid the wrong and deter saboteurs. The president warned that there is no place for the attempts of sabotage and plots. He said that our determination will not wane or confidence diminish until we reach our goals, as defined in the comprehensive political program, of promoting our great revolution, developing our political methods, and realizing our aims in economic and social construction.

The president concluded his speech by saying: Let Sudan remain a homeland for glory and dignity, a cradle for freedom and democracy, an oasis for prosperity and development, and a graveyard for the invading aggressors.

Hissein Habre Envoy Delivers Statement
JN061528 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Sep (SUNA) — President of the Republic Ja'far Muhammad Numayri will receive this morning [as received] Mahmat Nuri, member of the Chadian revolution's command and the personal envoy of President Habre.

In a statement to SUNA, his excellency asserted that Sudan is the only state that has been working seriously and intensively to achieve a satisfactory settlement to the Chadian issue. He added that Sudan's role in the Chadian issue is known, whether on the level of bilateral contacts or through the OAU. He further said that Sudan will always be the first state to know of the various developments, through the letters exchanged between Presidents Habre and Numayri.

Mahamat Nuri further stressed that there is no problem between the north and the south in Chad, referring to some French media circles talking about such a problem. He emphasized that the real problem is the Libyan occupation of the northern half of Chad.

Sudanese-U.S. Maneuvers End 2 Sep
JN021428 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 2 Sep (SUNA) — The Bright Star maneuvers, in which the People's Armed Forces and U.S. forces participated in the past 3 weeks, were concluded today, Friday. The U.S. side spoke highly of the performance of the Sudanese officers and soldiers who took part in the maneuvers and who showed an advanced level in combat abilities and skills. the Sudanese soldiers were able to absorb the program of joint training.

TUNISIA

Prime Minister Returns From Visit to Morocco
LD041712 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali and his wife returned this afternoon to Tunis from Casablanca, following a visit to Morocco during which he delivered a message from President Habib Bourguiba to His Majesty King Hassan II. He also held talks with a number of Moroccan Government officials.

WESTERN SAHARA

APS Cites Saharan Communique on Attack on Sahara
LD051407 Algiers APS in English 1014 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Haouza (Liberated territories), 5/9/83 (APS) — The offensive launched by combatants of the Saharan Popular Liberation Army last September 3 against the city of Smara resulted in the death of 307 Moroccan soldiers and more than 400 injured, the taking of a part of Smara and the control over 5 bases of monarchist forces, a communique of the Saharan Ministry of Information released in Haouza, SDAR liberated territories, indicated.

Combatants of the Saharan Army imposed violent combats to the Moroccan invasion forces and this compelled the monarchist forces to use all their forces focused between towns of Bou Craa and Smara.

Moreover, the communique precised that inspite of this concentration of forces, the Saharan combatants succeeded in routing the 3 regiments occupying a part of the city of Smara and inflicting heavy loses to the monarchist invasion forces.

The attack also resulted in the destruction of 13 tanks, 6 armoured cars and 4 troop haulage units as well as very important other weapons.

SDAR Statement Claims 255 Moroccans Killed
LD031052 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] A statement by the SDAR Ministry of Information said that more than 255 Moroccan soldiers were killed and numerous military positions were destroyed during a wide-scale attack on 1 September by the Saharan People's Liberation Army against the Moroccan forces in Semara in the part of Saharan territory still occupied. The statement said that an (?important) quantity of Moroccan arms and military equipment was seized and a number of armored vehicles were destroyed.

Communique Issued on OAU Visit to W. Sahara
LD041139 Algiers APS in English 1008 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] SADR (liberated territories), 4/9/83 (APS) — Mr Mohamed Abdelaziz president of the Sahraui Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) Polisario Front secretary general audienced last Friday in Oum Legta [spelling of name as received], SADR liberated territories, an OAU delegation led by Mr Goshu Wolde, Ethiopian foreign minister, a communique of the Sahraui Ministry of Information indicated.

"The OAU delegation mainly composed of Mr Peter Onu, OAU interim secretary general, was holding a message from Ethiopia president, Mr Mengistu Haile Mariam, OAU current chairman to Mr Mohamed Abdelaziz", the communique precised.

The talk between the OAU delegation and the Sahraui president was mainly focused on the situation in North West Africa at the light of the 19 OAU summit related to Western Sahara, the communique also added.

ETHIOPIA

Foreign Minister Returns From Foreign Visits

EA062244 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 06 Sep 83

[Text] After delivering a message from Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, Provisional Military Administrative Council and COPWE chairman and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and current chairman of OAU, to four countries on the possibilities of finding a peaceful solution to the Chad and Western Sahara problems, and holding discussions on the issues with the four leaders, Comrade Goshu Wolde returned to Addis Ababa today.

Comrade Goshu Wolde, foreign minister and COPWE Central Committee member, delivered the comrade chairman's message to the leaders of France, Algeria, the Polisario Front and Libya.

KENYA

Foreign Minister Affirms Good-Neighborly Policy

EA062253 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs, Dr Robert Ouko, has reassured neighboring countries that Kenya's policy of friendship is permanent and will continue to be good.

Commenting on an article in a local magazine, which he described as false and misleading, Dr. Ouko stressed that Kenya's policy of good-neighborliness and interstate cooperation will remain the cornerstone of the country's foreign policy.

The magazine had alleged in its current issue that Kenya has had poor relations with sister countries and he termed the article on the subject as erroneous and misleading, both in fact and perspective.

Denying the insinuations contained in the alleged article which was attributed to the minister in his capacity as the foreign affairs minister, Dr. Ouko clarified further that Kenya is a staunch supporter of the OAU and adheres to its spirit and charter.

SOMALIA

SSDF Rebels Claim To Kill 250 in Attack

AB061800 Paris AFP in French 1440 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Nairobi, 6 Sep (AFP) — Two hundred and fifty Somali troops were killed and 300 others wounded during an attack by guerillas in the Bakool region, 300 kms north-west of Mogadishu. This was announced on Tuesday by Somali Democratic Salvation Front (SSDF) in a communique sent to AFP in Nairobi.

In the communique, the SSDF stated that on Monday, its commandos attacked the 93d and 210th Battalions of the 7th Division of the Somali Army, which are stationed around Qurac. The front also said that its commandos captured that town following "fierce fighting." The front stated that only four of its men were wounded during this operation.

According to the communique, fighting continued on Tuesday.

Two 120mm mortars, one jeep fitted with a 106mm gun, twomilitary vehicles and light weapons were captured by the guerrillas, according to the SSDF.

The Somali authorities made no mention of this attack.

Set up in 1981 following the merging of the three opposition movements, the SSDF, supported by Ethiopia, has since July 1982 launched several attacks against Somali military forces from Ethiopian territory.

CHAD

AFP: Libyan Forces Attack Oum Chalouba 6 September

AB061636 Paris AFP in English 1627 GMT 6 Sep 83

[By Yves Heller]

[Text] Ndjamena, Sept. 6 (AFP) — Libyan forces launched a new attack in eastern Chad today, bringing them within 100 kilometres (65 miles) of French troops supporting President Hissein Habre, Chadian Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat said here. French military sources refused to confirm or deny reports of the fighting round Oum Chalouba, which Mr Soumaila said was still going on at midday. According to Mr Soumaila, 2,000 Libyans and 1,000 "mercenaries" supported by tanks and artillery attacked Oum Chalouba early today, following heavy bombing by Libyan aircraft yesterday which killed civilians. Mr Soumaila said government troops fought off the attack, as they had a similar offensive last Friday, when they claimed to have killed 800 of the enemy and captured 600, mainly Sudanese. Mr Habre's opponent, his Libyan-backed predecessor Goukouni Oueddei, said last Saturday that Oum Chalouba was already in the hands of his forces and had repulsed a government assault.

In these circumstances it was difficult to gauge the real scale of today's reported fighting. It was noted that Mr Soumaila described yesterday's bombing of Oum Chalouba as a concentrated 90-minute attack by six Soviet-built Sukhois and French-built Mirages of the Libyan Air Force, while Western sources said one plane had flown over at high altitude, dropping a few bombs. Mr Soumaila said that at no time did French aircraft based in Chad fly over the battlefield.

The taking of Oum Chalouba by Libyan forces would bring them dangerously close to advanced French units stationed at Arada. President Francois Mitterrand has warned that if attacked the French forces would respond, and the warning was repeated today by General Jean Poli, the commander of those forces. He said at a parade of French Marines in Ndjamena that the power of his troops was being strengthened daily. They were in Chad because of the "Libyan invasion" and at the request of President Habre, but their task was not only instruction and support.

France has more than 2,000 men in Chad — Marines, paratroops and foreign legionnaires — equipped with artillery and light armoured vehicles. Four Jaguar ground attack aircraft and four Mirage fighters are also based in Ndjamena. Details of the deployment of the troops has not been officially disclosed. Between 700 and 900 of them are still based in Ndjamena, with others stationed roughly along the 15th parallel which cuts Chad in two.

DAILY TELEGRAPH: Libyans Control Weary Goukouni

PM061020 London The Daily Telegraph in English 6 Sep 83 p 5

[Con Coughlin dispatch: "Chad Rebel Says No Peace 'Until I Rule'"]

[Text] Tripoli — Goukouni Oueddei, leader of the Chadian rebels, has re-emerged in public after a two-month silence, insisting that the fighting cannot stop until he has won back control of the country. This position is isolating him from his Libyan backers. The Libyans, who still deny they have any military presence in Chad, are committed to throwing their diplomatic weight behind moves to end the civil war. But Goukouni said last weekend that he has no interest in peace at the moment.

When I was allowed a meeting with Goukouni, the Libyans arranged it to take place in Bardai, a nondescript oasis hundreds of miles from the action where there was not the remotest possibility of stumbling across any traces of Libyan equipment or troops. It was significant that all the arrangements and transportation were made by the Libyans.

One of Goukouni's aides admitted privately that the rebel leader had wanted the meeting to take place in Faya-Largeau, but the Libyans would not allow it. Such is the control the Libyans exert over Goukouni that his role in the conflict now takes second place to that of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi who, content with what he achieved before the French intervened, is now busy in Tripoli trying to secure his gains.

Libyan diplomats have responded to President Mitterrand's call for a peaceful settlement. Col al-Qadhdhafi's foreign minister, Mr 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, has already visited the headquarters of the Organization of African Unity in Addis Ababa to press the Libyan case. The OAU, in turn, responded by sending a two-man mission to Paris and Tripoli, and with senior Libyan diplomats they are also having high-level talks with the French.

Air of Weariness

Goukouni, marooned in Faya-Largeau, has little say in these negotiations. There was certainly an air of weariness and resignation about Goukouni when he addressed the handful of Western journalists. The meeting was no doubt only allowed to take place at all because the Libyans felt it was necessary to prove Goukouni was still alive. They could also count on him to behave as if he were still in charge of the war, thus easing their hand for the peace negotiations.

But the position he adopted showed he was more concerned with Libyan commitment to his Transitional Government for

National Unity than talk of peace. He did not deny that there were Libyan troops involved in the war, but said they had every right to be there as Chad was "in the Libyan sphere of influence."

His claim that French Jaguars were bombing his troops at Oum Chalouba was a clumsy attempt to see what response he could get from the Libyans. Goukouni does not have any air cover of his own. If French jets were to become involved in the conflict Libya would find it difficult not to respond, and send its own MIG's and Mirages to Goukouni's defence.

Goukouni admitted that the clashes around Oum Chalouba last week were started by his troops. Libya had no intention of fighting the French, but by sending his forces forward Goukouni was trying to provoke a situation whereby the French would retaliate and the Libyan hand would be forced.

GABON

Bongo Book Criticizes West's Third World Policy

AB061715 Paris AFP in French 1230 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Libreville, 6 September (AFP) — Omar Bongo, the Gabonese president, has condemned in vehement terms the "empty" and "ineffective" speeches that have been made by "the West" for more than [words indistinct] a real North-South dialogue. In a book of about 160 pages entitled: "Gabonese Realities — Culture and Development," President Bongo considers that the industrialized countries "are increasingly practicing the policy of every man for himself." These countries, he added, "are not in the least worried about promises accumulated over the years — last year for instance more were made at Cancun and Versailles — in favor of the revival of North-South dialogue."

In this book, presented in the form of an interview, Mr Bongo points out: "If the northern countries abandon — even quietly — the plan to create a new world economic order and replace it with a revision of the modalities for giving aid (...) that would clearly signify that we are heading toward a policy of give and take." This policy, he continues, "is likely to lead to open or camouflaged interference in the political life of developing countries, which is altogether inadmissible. In other words, what was once the characteristic of Eastern countries — which only give aid to aligned countries — could, if care is not taken, rapidly become the rule in relations between the North and the South," Mr Bongo emphasizes.

The Gabonese president blames Western countries "and Eastern countries as well" for being convinced of having "the best political regimes and the best economic systems. They have only one idea and that is to oblige others to adopt these without even finding out whether they are suitable or even if it is possible to do this. They have the same attitude toward development policies," Mr Bongo asserts.

In the Gabonese head of state's opinion, the "tragedy in North-South relations" is that the people who claim to respect our sovereignty attempt to interfere in our affairs though they know nothing of African mentality and the individual and collective behavior of our people." Nevertheless, according to Mr Bongo, the West, in the future, will not use the "power to fascinate" which has enabled it to dominate the Third World.

"The West, which will feel less confident, will be prepared to hold with other cultures a dialogue that will no longer be characterized by domination or a condescending attitude," the Gabonese president explains. After asserting that Africa is daily becoming aware of its "cultural identity," Mr Bongo stresses that there is no question of rejecting the contributions of the West entirely — in particular science — "but rather they must be selected in order to be assimilated and made to co-exist with the rehabilitated values in the systems of Third World countries."

Cultural Agreement To Be Signed With Canada

AB061020 Libreville Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Martin Bongo, minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, received yesterday in his office of the Soviet ambassador and the Canadian charge d'affaires in Gabon respectively. For his part, the Canadian charge d'affaires discussed with the foreign minister matters concerning bilateral cooperation between Gabon and his country. The second session of the Gabonese-Canadian Joint Cooperation Commission will take place by the end of this year. The two countries intend to sign a cultural cooperation agreement. There are already about 50 Canadian professors in Gabon and many Gabonese youth are studying in Canada.

GHANA

Government Delegation Departs for Moscow Talks

AB061845 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] A government delegation comprising Mr. P.V. Obeng, Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] coordinating secretary, and Captain Kodjo Tsikata, special adviser to the PNDC, left Accra today for Moscow for talks with the Soviet Government on bilateral economic cooperation. The delegation will also discuss the disbursement of a loan granted to Ghana by the Soviet Government. The delegation was seen off at the Kotoka International Airport by the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings.

NIGER

Kountche Receives Soviet Ambassador 6 September

AB061620 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Brigadier General Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, this morning received the USSR ambassador to Niger, Vladimir Kudashkin.

NIGERIA

Shagari Launches Peace Initiative for Chad

AB061300 Lagos NAN in English 1030 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Lagos, Sep 6 (NAN) — President Shehu Shagari said in Lagos today that he had set in motion high-level diplomatic initiatives to help achieve peace in Chad. He said that a similar action to resolve the crisis in the Western Sahara had also been initiated. President Shagari was replying to a special message he received from President Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea, urging him to bring his influence to bear on diplomatic efforts to resolve the issues in the interest of African unity. The message was delivered by the out-going Guinean ambassador to Nigeria, Mr. Diao Kante, who has been re-posted to the Soviet Union.

President Shagari said that he had also suggested to the OAU chairman, Lt Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, the need for urgent meetings of the Standing Committee on Chad and the Implementation Committee on Western Sahara to deliberate on the issues. "What is needed at this time is the concerted efforts of all African leaders to achieve success in these matters," President Shagari said.

In the message, the Guinean leader described President Shagari's re-election as a victory of African people over the internal malady called tribalism and regionalism. Mr Kante expressed optimism that the fraternal relations between Nigeria and Guinea would continue to improve.

Shagari Asks UK Help on North-South Dialogue

AB061515 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] President Shehu Sahgari has called on Britain and other developed as well as developing countries to launch a new initiative aimed at reviving the North-South dialogue. He said it was in the interest of mankind that this dialogue be restarted so as to enable all nations to benefit from a new and more equitable economic order. He was speaking today in Lagos while receiving the credentials of the new British high commissioner to Nigeria, Mr William Esking Hamilton White. President Shagari said he has found a common interest in this matter with the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, when both leaders met at the Cancum summit in Mexico and again during his state visit to Britain. The president said he looked forward again to taking up this question with Mrs Thatcher at the forthcoming meeting to be held in New Delhi, India, of the Commonwealth heads of state and government in November.

Mr Hamilton White extended to the president the warm greetings of her majesty the queen on the peaceful conduct of the elections in the country. He said he looked forward with great interest and enthusiasm to his assignment in Nigeria which was to ensure the continuation of friendly relations between Great Britain and Nigeria.

NPP Secretary Denies NPN Subversion Allegation

AB021555 Calabar Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] The national secretary of the NPP [Nigerian People's Party], Dr Alex Fom, has denied the allegation made by the national secretary to the NPN [National Party of Nigeria], Senator Ba Ahmed, that the UPN [Unity Party of Nigeria] and the NPP plan to discredit and subvert the cause of democracy (?in the country). He told a news conference in Jos that Senator Ahmed was waging a war that never existed and raising unnecessary alarm. Dr Fom said that although the NPP believes that any act against the peace and stability of the country should be condemned, politics should be practiced with some decorum.

He called on Senator Ahmed to produce documents to prove that the NPP in Plateau recruited men to engage in guerrilla warfare. Dr Fom said that the NPP along with other political parties will resist through constitutional means any attempt to make the country a one-party state.

PRP Candidates in Oyo Withdraw From Elections

AB070930 Ibadan Domestic Service in English 0800 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Candidates of the People's Redemption Party, PRP, in Oyo State have decided to step down for the National Party of Nigeria, NPN, candidates in the remaining three elections in the state. The PRP senatorial candidate for the Ibadan-Ibarapa senatorial district, Ladejo Seba, announced this yesterday in

Ibadan at a news conference. Mr Seba noted that the PRP decided to step down for the NPN to contribute its quota to the much-desired peace and stability in Oyo State. According to him, the PRP has notified the Federal Electoral Commission, Fedeco, of its decision.

State Assembly Election Results Released

AB061410 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] The Federal Electoral Commission, Fedeco, has released more than 204 more results of the election into the state houses of assembly. They were from Anambra, Benue, Plateau, Cross River, Bendel, Borno, Imo, Rivers, Kaduna and Kano States. In Anambra State, the position of the parties so far is NPN [National Party of Nigeria] 38 seats, and NPP [Nigeria People's Party] 30. The results from the Cross River State show that the NPN has secured 61 seats while the UPN [Unity Party of Nigeria] has won 7 seats and NPP 1. In Bendel State the NPN has 37 seats and UPN 4 seats out of the figures declared so far.

The PRP [People's Redemption Party] has so far captured 92 seats in Kano State, the NPP 9 while the NPN 1 seat. The NPN has won all the 29 seats declared so far in Kaduna State. The position of the parties in Niger State remains NPN 21 seats and NPP 8. In the Rivers State, the NPN has won 22 seats and the NPP 1 in the results announced so far.

The 36 seats declared in Lagos State went to the UPN while the UPN also won the 34 seats so far declared in Ogun State. In Imo State, the NPP won 67 seats while 20 seats went to the NPN and the UPN 1. The NPN has won seven seats in Benue State and the NPP four in the results declared so far. In Plateau State, the NPN has captured 22 seats, and the NPP 22 in the results announced so far. All the 65 seats announced in Borno State were won by the NPN.

Further Results

AB061605 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Excerpts] The Federal Electoral Commission, Fedeco, has released more results of the election into the state houses of assembly. They were from Anambra, Benue, Plateau, Cross River, Bendel, Borno, Imo, Rivers, Kaduna, and Kano States. In Anambra State, the position of the parties so far is NPN 44 seats and NPP 41, remaining two seats to be declared by Fedeco.

In Bendel State, the NPN has 42 seats and UPN 7 seats, out of the figures declared so far. The PRP as so far captured 107 seats in Kano State, the NPP 9 while the NPN won 11. In Rivers State, the NPN has won 28 seats and the NPP 1 in the results announced so far. The NPN has won 17 seats in Benue and the NPP 6 in the results declared so far. All the 77 seats announced in Borno State were won by the NPN.

Final Results for Five States

AB062155 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] The final results of last Saturday's election into the state houses of assembly in five states have so far been released by the Federal Electoral Commission, Fedeco. The states are Kano, Plateau, Niger, Lagos, and Bendel. In Kano State, the position is: NPN 12 seats; NPP 13 seats; PRP 113 seats. The NPN and the NPP shared the 48 seats in Plateau State equally. In Niger State, the NPN won 22 seats while the NPP has 8. All the 36 seats in Lagos State were won by the UPN.

The results so far announced in the other states are as follows: In Kwara State, NPN has so far won 22 seats, UPN 19 and NPP 1, while in Bauchi State, the NPN captured all the 31 seats so far released. The 34 results announced in Ogun State went to UPN. In Anambra State, the NPN has won 43 of the seats so far declared while the NPP won 14. The NPP won 55 of the seats declared in Imo State, the NPN captured 19, and the UPN 1. In Bendel State, the NPN won 53 of the seats so far announced, while the UPN won 7 seats. Seventy three of the seats declared in the Cross River State went to the NPN: The UPN won five while the NPP has one seat. In Benue State, the NPN won 32 seats while the NPP has 6 seats. The 36 seats so far declared in Kaduna State were won by the NPN while in the Rivers State, 40 seats went to the NPN while the NPP captured 1. In Sokoto State, the NPN won 81 of the seats so far announced while the UPN secured 2 seats. The 66 seats already declared in Borno State were won by the NPN.

NPN Wins Majority

AB061815 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] More results of the House of Assembly elections have been announced. The latest are from Bauchi, Kaduna, and Anambra States. In Bauchi State, results of all the 60 seats have been declared and the NPN has won all. In Kaduna State results of 68 out of the 99 seats have been declared. The NPN has won 67 and the NPP 1 seat. In Anambra State, the NPN has won 40 seats and the NPP 33. Fourteen more results are being awaited. Results so far announced in Rivers State show that the NPN has won all 39 of the 42 seats in the state. The NPP has won 1 seat so far.

In Plateau State, results of all the 48 seats have also been declared. The NPP has 25 and the NPN 23. A report from Borno State shows that the NPN has won all the 63 seats so far declared out of the 72 in the state and in Cross River State, the party also is leading by winning 60 seats while the NPP has 8 and the UPN 1. The state has 84 seats.

All the results so far declared show that the NPN has won a majority in 10 legislatures, the UPN in 2 legislatures while the PRP and NPP have majorities in 1 legislature each. The GNPP [Great Nigeria People's Party] and NAP [Nigerian Advance

Party] are yet to win any seat in any state house of assembly. The states in which the NPN won majority seats include Kaduna, Benue, Niger, Rivers, Bauchi, and Borno State. Others are Gongola, Sokoto, Cross River and Kwara State. The UPN took control of Lagos and Ogun State and the PRP has its majority in Kano State. The NPP won the majority seats in Plateau State House of Assembly.

A breakdown of the results shows that the NPN has won all the 33 seats declared in Gongola State out of the 63 seats in the legislature. In Sokoto, the NPN won 100 seats declared out of the 111. It won 31 seats in Benue and the NPP has 8 seats. The state has 57 seats. In Niger State, the NPN won 22 seats with the NPP winning the remaining 8 seats. The state has a total of 30 seats. In Kwara State the NPN has 22 seats, the UPN 19 and the NPP 1. The UPN won all the seats in Lagos and Ogun State while the PRP won all its 90 seats in Kano, leaving the NPN and NPP with 8 seats each so far. The NPP won its majority in Plateau State.

SENEGAL

Chadian Envoy Arrives With Message for Diouf

AB070950 Dakar Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] A Chadian envoy, Finance Minister Elie Romba, has arrived in Dakar with a message from President Hissein Habre to President Abdou Diouf. He was received by Economy and Finance Minister Mamadou Toure. The Chadian minister talked to the press about the aid the Hissein Habre government expects from Senegal as well as about the situation prevailing around the town of Oum Chalouba.

[Begin recording] [Romba] As you know, Chad expects constant aid from Senegal in view of the present situation in the country. We have always received this aid. The Republic of Senegal has always given aid to President Hissein Habre's government. We have come again to ask for this aid and also to explain to the president of the republic the exact situation in the field.

[Question by an unidentified reporter] It seems that fighting is still going on around the town of Oum Chalouba and that troops supported by Libyans have attacked the town. Can you tell us the exact situation at the moment at Oum Chalouba?

[Romba] What you have heard is correct: Libyan forces recently tried to recover the town of Oum Chalouba, which is quite a sensitive center because it gives access to quite a large part of the eastern region. Of course, the Chadian National Armed Forces again repulsed this attack and inflicted a crushing defeat on the Libyan troops. The district of Oum Chalouba is now under the control of the government troops. The Libyan forces who tried to redeploy themselves were opposed by the Chadian forces who reacted vigorously. [end recording]

TOGO

Liberia's Doe Arrives; Met by Eyadema

AB061200 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Foreign Minister T. Ernest Eastman briefing the press today said the commander in chief's [CIC] visit to Togo allowed for the discussion of a wide range of issues between President Eyadema and CIC Doe. ELBC newsman Foly Clement traveled with the delegation to Togo and filed this report:

About 1025 this morning the CIC's 727 presidential Boeing jet touched down to a smooth landing at the Lome International Airport where the CIC was welcomed by the Togolese president, Gnassingbe Eyadema. The welcoming ceremony at the airport was full of the charm and pageantry usually reserved for heads of state visits. The two leaders then rode in a convertible Mercedes Benz to the Hotel du 2 Fevrier where they had informal talks. They later drove to President Eyadema's private residence in the outskirts of Lome for talks. The two leaders discussed issues of concern to the international community and Africa in particular.

At a press conference following the talks at Lome International Airport (?in which) he discussed the question of Liberia's Middle East policy, the CIC (?stated) that Liberia still believes that the continued isolation of Israel was not the best way to achieve a lasting solution to the problem in the region. He also noted that during his recent visit to Israel, the Israelis for the first time condemned apartheid South Africa. He said this was a sign of what can happen once dialogue was opened with all countries of the region including Israel. President Eyadema, for his part, referred to the talks which, he said, concerned among other things the Chadian issue, the ECOWAS [words indistinct].

Although the visit was short, observers note that it brought the two leaders closer together. This was the CIC's first time in Togo, this country of some 2.8 million people and one of the smallest countries in West Africa sandwiched between Ghana and Benin. Independent on April 27 1960, Togo and Liberia have common positions on many issues of international concern dating as far back as the early foundations of the OAU. [as heard] They are both members of the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, with its headquarters in Lome, and the visit today by CIC Doe to Lome may allow for economic and political cooperation between the two countries.

Eyadema Receives Upper Voltan Delegation 6 Sep

AB062200 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] The president of the republic this morning granted an audience to an eight-member Upper Voltan delegation. The delegation, led by Gnaman Emmanuel Bailly, member of the

National Council of the Revolution, CNR, consisted among others of Adama Toure, the Upper Voltan minister of information. At the end of the audience, the leader of the delegation told the press that they came to deliver a friendly message from Captain Thomas Sankara, the Upper Voltan head of state and chairman of the CNR, to President Eyadema. At the same time, they came to explain the reasons which led to the Upper Voltan people's uprising on 4 August.

[Begin recording] [Bailly] We arrived here in Lome this morning and were received right away by the head of state, His Excellency President Eyadema. We came to deliver a message of friendship from Capt Thomas Sankara, head of state and chairman of the CNR of Upper Volta, to his brother and friend, His Excellency Eyadema. The speed with which we were received proves that there are very good relations between our two countries. We came to explain to His Excellency President Eyadema the reasons that led to Upper Voltan people's uprising on 4 August. I will not say it was a military coup d'etat; one could at most say that it was a blow against all the reactionary forces in Upper Volta.

[Unidentified reporter] The CNR wants to reconsider or rather to study a new form of cooperation with the traditional friends of Upper Volta to make this cooperation correspond more to reality and to the needs and interests of Upper Volta. Togo, which has active and multiform traditional cooperation links with Upper Volta, wants to know what stamp you are giving to this reform in cooperation.

[Bailly] The cooperation reform we are talking about must first of all be demonstrated by an intimacy between our two peoples. Our two peoples must move together and we are, therefore, relying on the press to do this job. We, therefore, invite the Togolese press to come more often to visit us in Upper Volta to acquaint itself with the realities we are experiencing and to explain them to the Togolese people. This will perhaps make us better known here in Togo. [end recording]

Kpotivi Lacle, the minister of interior, and Gbegnon Amegboh, the minister delegate to the presidency in charge of posts and telecommunications, were present at this audience.

UPPER VOLTA

Sankara Receives Moroccan, Senegalese Officials

AB050940 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Head of state Captain Thomas Sankara received two diplomats this afternoon: Ahmed Boissila, the Moroccan acting charge d'affaires, and Bobacar Diallo, the Senegalese ambassador to Upper Volta. After the audience, the Senegalese diplomat was interviewed by our reporter Jeanne Coulibaly on Senegalese feelings about the National Council of the Revolution:

[Begin Diallo recording] It is difficult to say because my country has not yet received enough information on the recent events. I have learned that a delegation was sent to Senegal this morning to brief President Abdou Diouf on the significance of the events which you have just brought up. For my part, I can only talk about my feelings following my audience with the president of the republic.

I will say that President Abdou Diouf will certainly follow with particular attention what is happening in this country, for several reasons. The first is historical. We have just stressed to the president of the republic that well before independence, the Upper Voltan and Senegalese people had very close relations which have developed positively after independence. Another reason is that I have just received a confirmation of the existence of similarities between the temperaments of the two men, I mean President Diouf and President Sankara. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Receives Mauritanian Envoy

AB061420 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] and head of state, yesterday afternoon received Hamoud Ould Ely, the Mauritanian ambassador to our country with residence in Abidjan. After the audience, the Mauritanian diplomat told the press that he delivered to Capt Sankara a friendly and brotherly message from his brother and friend, Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation [CMSN] and head of state of Mauritania. He added that he also conveyed to the CNR chairman the greetings of the CMSN and of the Mauritanian people and government to the CNR and the brotherly people and Government of Upper Volta.

Ouagadougou Announcement on Border Hours

AB070955 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Our borders are open 0600-2200. Railroad traffic is free, but passengers arriving in Upper Volta must observe the curfew.

Regular Curfew Hours Reinstituted 6 September

AB061415 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] The relaxation of the curfew hours 2300-0530 — a measure taken by the National Council of the Revolution because of the pilgrimage to Mecca — was to come to an end yesterday since it was in effect 30 August-5 September. Since today is 6 September, it is, therefore, clear that as of this evening the curfew returns, in principle, to its initial state, that is to say 2100-0530.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Delivers Speech at Malanje Inauguration

MB061341 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party, president of the People's Republic of Angola, and commander in chief of the Popular Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA], swore in the regional military council of the ninth region in the city of Malanje during a working visit yesterday afternoon. The regional military council of the ninth region consists of Comrade Ludi Kissassunda, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau; Comrade da Silva Saude, provincial commissioner of Cuanza Norte; Major (Joaquim Antonio Lopes), commander of the ninth region; and Major (Baltazar Cristovao), political commissioner of the ninth region. The members of the regional military council of the ninth region, which covers the Provinces of Cuanza Norte and Malanje, swore allegiance to the fatherland, the revolution, the Angolan people and government, and the MPLA-Labor Party. After the swearing in ceremony Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos delivered an important speech, which we now broadcast:

[Begin recording] Comrade chairman of the military council of the ninth region, comrade members of the council, comrades, and fellow Angolans: It is with great pleasure that I preside over this simple, but important ceremony to swear in the members of the military council of the ninth region. I ardently hope that the comrades who have been empowered will carry out the tasks which have been given to them with dedication, courage, and dynamism, while they give all their best [word indistinct] to the service of our people and the revolution so that we can intensify the fight against the internal and external enemies. The situation our country finds itself in demands from all of us sacrifice, total involvement, revolutionary fervor, and a great spirit of responsibility so that we can vigorously respond to the aggressive actions by imperialism, racist South Africa, and its UNITA puppets.

Your regional military council is the organ that from now on will lead all politico-military, social, and economic activities in the Provinces of Malanje and Cuanza Norte. We hope that it will arouse all the energies of the working masses and cadres and correctly assess and solve the most pressing problems of the people. The adoption of this measure is designed to improve, in the military field, the efficiency of the fight against the armed gangs and, on the other hand, to improve the operation of party and state structures at all levels in the fulfillment of the priority tasks that have been determined from above.

Let us try to deal with the situation, caused by imperialism, prevailing in several areas of the country while responding with determination against the destabilizing actions waged against our people and supported from abroad. We must, therefore, use all our resources and our full capacity to resist, which has already been historically tested, in order to restore the conditions for peace and tranquility which enable us to develop social well being and happiness for our people.

The difficult situation that we face constitutes the greatest challenge that imperialism, its agents, and its lackeys have ever pitted against our capacity and resolve, and we must accept, and rest assured, that our victory is certain. In order to materialize its plans racist South Africa, with the support of imperialism, established as a goal the destruction through the use of criminal actions of our democratic and popular regime, and the MPLA-Labor Party, whose revolutionary action both in the political and economic fields goes against the enemy and its interests, which are of a colonialist, neocolonialist, and exploitative nature. However, the links that have been forged between the people and the MPLA-Labor Party in the intransigent defense of the overriding interests of our fatherland and in the application of our revolutionary principles both at home and abroad, are solid and indestructible. These links not only demonstrate our national unity, but they also enable us to face our fight with enthusiasm and optimism and to declare that we have the necessary moral and political power to fight the internal enemy until it is totally destroyed. This is why, in view of the impossibility of the UNITA puppets' tasks of subversion in the theater of military operations that have been assigned to them by South Africa, the regular army of this aggressor country finds itself increasingly compelled to directly intervene in order to create the false impression that the puppets hold a vast area of Angola. In fact, as we have been showing, it is the regular army of racist South Africa, which, together with mercenaries and Angolan traitors, or even poorly enlightened Angolans who are compelled to join them, carries out acts of terrorism and economic sabotage. They kill and kidnap civilians, and destroy bridges, roads, railways, factories, and so on.

There is no doubt, therefore, that since the last deep penetration by racist air power, in Cangamba, new actions have been taking place further north in our country. The Pretoria regime feels encouraged to carry out these actions because of the passivity and the connivance of certain Western countries which are involved in an offensive against the countries in Africa which have chosen the cause of progress so that they can effectively be the masters of their own destinies.

This legitimate aspiration of the African peoples is repressed by those who want to perpetuate their domination through neocolonialism. It is within this context that the serious losses inflicted on the national economy by the war of aggression have caused great social difficulties for all our people, particularly those in parts of the country where the activities of the racists' regular army are felt with great intensity. Such difficulties are essentially characterized by the shortage of basic commodities. This situation forces us, naturally, to concentrate both efforts and material and human resources in the defense of our territorial integrity as the only way of assuring for all our people the inalienable rights that they have already achieved as citizens in a sovereign, independent country.

Today we can state that the aspirations that the MPLA-Labor Party and the people have realized at the most difficult and exciting moments in the last decades of our history, the respect for dignity, and the essential aspirations of the Angolan working masses, have not been possible without the exercise of power by the MPLA-Labor Party, the only body which can guarantee the

application of a just policy which, either at the beginning or at the end, in all circumstances, can fulfill the aspirations of the workers and peasants and other strata of society interested in building socialism.

Comrades, fellow Angolans, one of the main tasks of the regional military councils will be to preserve at all times the unity that exists between the MPLA-Labor Party and the people to guarantee the efficiency of the fight against the enemies of the Angolan revolution who wish to subvert our political, economic, and social order. Thus, the comrades who have been summoned to take part in this council today cannot lose sight of the small factors on which the close link between the people and their vanguard party is based. This is the continuing manifestation of the exercise of power based on revolutionary and legal principles. Your party has already clearly declared that it is a militant party. It is the party of the exemplary citizen, who must exercise with skill and brilliancy his functions while placing the supreme interest of the popular masses above every and any interest [words indistinct], bearing in mind that the resolution of the common problems will fully satisfy the needs of everyone.

The moment facing the country demands that party militants, intellectuals, those who are called to [words indistinct] should stand in the front line of the fight against the enemy, which imperatively entails the struggle against our country's aggressors and puppets and the struggle against imperialism, corruption, and the nonfulfillment of the state guidelines and superior decisions of the party. It is only in this manner [words indistinct] of those who exercise power on behalf of the people that firm and indestructible links between the people and the MPLA-Labor Party can be forged and that the popular nature of our revolution is expressed.

The regional military councils constitute the first experience in the field of the exercise of power when there is a certain anomaly in some areas of the country. It is only with time and as we acquire new experiences in this field that we will be able to overcome the eventual shortcomings that may arise. Your shrewdness and dedication will logically help to overcome some of these shortcomings. I call upon our people once again, particularly those in the defense and security forces, to unite as one and participate in this fight that the nation is waging against imperialism, which seeks to subjugate us again. If every one of us responsibly fulfills his tasks every day we will decisively contribute to the defeat of the enemy.

May I congratulate the comrades who have been sworn in and wish them success. The struggle continues, and victory is certain. [applause] [end recording]

Praises Cuban Assistance

AB061545 Luanda ANGOP in French 1400 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Malanje 6 Sep (ANGOP) — In the face of the propaganda campaign orchestrated by the reactionary Western circles against the party because of the presence of internationalist Cuban forces in Angola, the Angolan people must appreciate the assistance which the brotherly people of Cuba are giving to Angola. This was stated yesterday in Malanje by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. The president of the MPLA-Labor Party, who was addressing the people of that province during the inauguration ceremony of the regional military council, added also that the presence of Cuban troops in Angola is the business of only the two sovereign Governments of Angola and Cuba.

The council, which has just been set up, will be managed by Colonel Ludi Kissassunda, a member of the Political Bureau and provincial commissioner for Malanje; Noe da Silva Saude, provincial commissioner for Kuanza north, the commander of the troops, and the political director of the ninth military region.

Shortly after the ceremony, the Angolan head of state held a meeting with members of the management committee of the party and the government and explained to them the objectives and tasks of the regional military council. Also, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, who held a rally at the Hoje Ya Henda Square shortly after his arrival, spoke of the situation of undeclared war created by imperialism in Angola, through the racist South Africans and their Angolan puppets.

The Angolan leader said: "It is time for us to organize ourselves and to mobilize ourselves for the struggle in order to honor the memory of all those who gave their lives while defending the gains already achieved." Speaking on the country's socioeconomic situation, the president of the republic said that some progress has been achieved "despite the fact that not all our plans were realized." "The number of schoolchildren has quadrupled," he stressed, adding that "health care has become free for all, thus showing that something has been done to improve the living condition of our people."

Referring to agroindustrial development project in the Malanje Province, the president of the party and of the republic stated that cadres from the province were seriously committed to implementation of this project, citing as an example the marketing exercise in which they were engaged in the villages. Speaking on the great potential of the provinces, the Angolan head of state pointed out that enemies of the revolution are trying by all means to prevent their utilization. To this end, he urged the people to double their vigilance and be involved in the organization for the people's defense.

Cape Verdian President Arrives, Met by Dos Santos

MB050914 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Cape Verdian President Aristides Pereira has been in Luanda since last night in transit to his country. President Aristides Pereira arrived from Maputo, where he completed an official visit. According to official sources, the visit dealt with the situation in southern Africa and cooperation among the five African countries which have Portuguese as their official language. A summit of the five countries is expected to be held in Bissau at the end of this year. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos was at the 4 February International Airport to welcome the Cape Verdian head of state.

Dos Santos Meets Senegalese Presidential Envoy

MB041043 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] The chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, received (Shaykh Ousmane), special envoy of Senegalese President Abdou Diouf in Luanda yesterday morning. (Shaykh Ousmane), special envoy of President Abdou Diouf, arrived in Luanda the day before yesterday for talks with the officials of the MPLA-Labor Party.

On arrival in Luanda the Senegalese official explained the objectives of his visit to our country. He told national news media that it is important to acknowledge Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos as, in his own words, a man who does not or cannot act outside the context of collective interests and the interests of the continent. This, therefore, is a new phase of struggle which has not yet come to an end, for our brothers in Namibia and South Africa are not yet free and independent. We still have a great deal of problems to solve on the continent, and I have come specifically to look into them, said the special envoy of the Senegalese president.

On arrival (Shaykh Ousmane) was received by Deputy Foreign Minister Comrade Venancio da Silva Moura who welcomed him on behalf of the chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the republic, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

LESOTHO

UN Envoy Departs; Foreign Minister Comments

MB031300 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] The UN under secretary general for special political questions, Abdulrahim Farah, who is also special envoy of UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, left Maseru yesterday afternoon at the end of a 36-hour visit to Lesotho. Mr Farah will be reporting to the UN secretary general, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, upon arrival in New York. He held talks with Lesotho's foreign minister, The Honorable E.R. Sekhonyana, and the right honorable prime minister, Dr Leabua Jonathan.

The talks, which have been described as cordial and frank, centered around the follow-up of the Security Council report as a result of an earlier Farah mission to Lesotho; the recent Lesotho-South Africa border problem; the refugee situation; and the nonrelease of Lesotho's essential security equipment by the Republic of South Africa.

In an interview with LESOTHO NEWS AGENCY yesterday, the minister for foreign affairs, The Honorable E.R. Sekhonyana, said Mr Farah's visit was prompted by an appeal made to the UN secretary general, Mr Perez de Cuellar, soliciting an intervention of his office in matters which are pertaining to the relations currently obtaining between Lesotho and South Africa. He said that currently Basotho are experiencing difficulties at the borders as a result of a decision by South Africa to only allow those people with 6-month permits to go across the border. Taking into account that a good number of Basotho rely for essential services on South Africa, this, the minister said, has caused an undue hardship on Basotho.

On the question of South African refugees in Lesotho, Mr Sekhonyana said South Africa has asked that some refugees be returned to South Africa or expelled from Lesotho. Mr Sekhonyana said South Africa alleged that the South African refugees in Lesotho were a security threat to her and cannot tolerate their presence in Lesotho.

The minister said the Lesotho Government was very much concerned about the welfare of the refugees in Lesotho. Mr Sekhonyana said that even though South Africa alleges that the South African refugees in Lesotho are a threat to her security, the Lesotho Government has repeatedly stated that Lesotho cannot be used as a launching base for attacks against South Africa. He said Lesotho had lived by her word over this issue, but South Africa seems not to think or agree to what Lesotho says. Mr Sekhonyana said since Lesotho is a signatory to the convention on refugees and related protocols, Lesotho had to ask the secretary general and the international community to try and restrain South Africa over these demands.

The minister said Lesotho also had consultations on this issue with Mr Chefeke, who is in charge of the east and southern Africa region on refugee problems, and he said when Mr Chefeke arrives in Geneva he will prepare a paper for the resettlement of refugees in Lesotho. Mr Sekhonyana said, however, that he does not think that the evacuation of refugees from Lesotho will change the situation that obtained in South Africa.

LLA 'Bandits' Attack, Flee to South Africa

MB051233 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] An attack by bandits of the self-styled Lesotho Liberation Army [LLA] from the Republic of South Africa was repulsed by villagers at (Khanyane) in the Leribe district at midnight last night. The bandits, who fled to the safety of the South African farms across the border, tried to attack the house of Chief Enoch Moliboea, whose house was slightly damaged. In the flight from pursuing villagers, the bandits dropped their arms and ammunition, which was confiscated by the villagers.

Meanwhile, in the Qini constituency of Maseru district, bandits tried to infiltrate again from South Africa, but until late last night their attempts were unsuccessful.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Meets Zambian, Tanzanian Presidents

MB061911 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere and Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda arrived in Maputo for celebrations of tomorrow's Victory Day anniversary. They were met on arrival

by President Samora Machel and members of the Frelimo Party and Mozambique Government.

The two visiting statesmen are to receive the Eduardo Mondlane Order, first class. They were granted the honor, which is the highest Mozambique confers, by the People's Assembly. It recognizes their actions of solidarity and friendship to the Mozambican people. The Victory Day holiday marks the anniversary of the signing of agreements in Lusaka by which Portugal acknowledged the defeat of colonialism by the armed struggle for national liberation.

Machel Receives Swedish, Austrian Ambassadors
MB061459 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0430 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Marshal Samora Machel, president of the republic, described the relations between Mozambique and Sweden as special. Speaking when the new Swedish ambassador presented his credentials, the Mozambique head of state said that bilateral cooperation and cooperation within the framework of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC] will be broadened.

President Samora Machel hailed the role during the struggle of national liberation played by Sweden, which took correct positions, disassociated itself from all forms of colonialism, and identified itself with the Mozambique people. The Mozambique leader recalled the material, diplomatic, political, and moral support given by Sweden at that time and said that since independence Sweden has understood the meaning of colonial inheritance and has been giving support in various fields, including agriculture, health, and education, which are priority fronts. President Samora Machel hailed the Swedish proposal aimed at transforming Europe into a nuclear-free zone.

Bo Eric Kalfhors, the new Swedish ambassador to Mozambique, also underlined the relations between the two countries, which date back to the struggle of national liberation, and expressed the desire to see them strengthened. The Swedish diplomat referred to the importance of the SADCC in the fight for the economic independence of the states in the region. Sweden is among the countries that give a great deal of aid both to Mozambique and the SADCC.

President Samora Machel also received the credentials of Alexander Otto, new Austrian ambassador to Mozambique, in Maputo yesterday afternoon. The Mozambique head of state expressed his thanks for Austria's support for Mozambique in the fight against underdevelopment. He hailed the Austrian stance in condemning apartheid and supporting UN Resolution 435 on independence for Namibia. He said that the world must rise against apartheid as it did against Hitler's Nazism and fascism, because apartheid represents the present era's Nazism.

Foreign Minister Leaves for PRC, DPRK 6 September
MB061448 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1400 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano left Maputo this afternoon for the DPRK and the PRC. In the DPRK, Joaquim Chissano will participate in the celebrations marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of that country. In the PRC, the Mozambique foreign minister will make an official visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government. Chissano will hold talks with the Chinese party and government within the framework of the bilateral cooperation between the two countries. China supports a number of projects in Mozambique, including agricultural and health projects.

In his visit to the DPRK and the PRC, Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano is accompanied by the chief of the general staff of the Armed Forces, Sebastiao Mabote; the minister of agriculture, Joao Ferreira; and the director of the office of party president, Jose Julio.

Machel Tells Soldiers To 'Fight for Peace'
MB051907 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1800 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] President Samora Machel has called on the Mozambican Armed Forces to take up their weapons and fight for peace. The president was speaking at the weekend at a passing out parade for soldiers who had completed a training course at the military academy in Manica, 60 km north of Maputo. He told the soldiers that the main aim of their training is to prepare them to fight the South African-backed Quizumba bandits, as this means defending their families and friends. However, President Samora added, the troops also have a vital political role to play: explaining to the people exactly what the bandits are. He also stressed the importance of discipline and planned action and emphasized the responsibility that lies on the shoulders of each of the soldiers.

SOUTH AFRICA

SADF Denies Dos Santos Claims on Intervention
MB061713 Johannesburg International Service in English
1500 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] The SADF has denied any direct South African involvement in the civil war in Angola. An officer of the SADF in Pretoria said South Africa undertook no action against Angolans other than those necessary to combat SWAPO. The official was reacting to accusations by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola, who said South African regular forces were increasing direct intervention in Angola in support of the UNITA movement. The officer said the SADF regarded the Angolan president's comments as propaganda. He said President dos

Santos was continuing the propaganda line of recent weeks in which Angola had been attempting to minimize the successes of the UNITA movement by blaming the SADF.

SWAZILAND

New Queen Regent Installed 5 September

MB061238 Mbabane Domestic Television Service in English 1130 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Excerpts] The controversy surrounding the appointment and removal of former Queen Regent Dzeliwe came to an end last night with the investiture of the new indlovukazi and Queen Regent Ntombi at a traditional ceremony held at Ephondo royal residence near Mahlanya. Addressing senior members of the royal family, the Supreme Council of State — Liqoqo — and the authorized person, Prince Sozisa, the prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, appealed to the Swazi nation to be loyal to the new Indlovukazi and queen regent.

STBC was reliably informed last night that former Queen Regent Dzeliwe has since moved to Zombodze after an unsuccessful battle for reinstatement. Inkhosikati Dzeliwe brought an urgent application to the high court challenging the Supreme Council of State, the authorized person, and the prime minister for her removal to be declared null and void. The authorized person later issued a decree banning all courts in the country from adjudicating on matters affecting the appointment and dismissal of the indlovukazi and or the authorized person.

Home Affairs Minister Suspended, Stripped of Powers

MB061656 Mbabane Domestic Television Service in English 1630 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] The acting secretary of the Supreme Council of State, Mr Robert Mabila, today disclosed that the minister of home affairs, Prince Gabheni, has been suspended and stripped of his powers as minister. Mr Mabila said the suspension was with effect from September 1. He said the suspension order was signed by the authorized person, Prince Sozisa, and that the suspension was under the Establishment of Parliament Order No 23 of 1978. Mr Mabila said the minister was not in detention. Prince Gabheni was reported in one of the local papers as having been detained 2 weeks ago, but the report has since been refuted.

Further Report

MB070910 Mbabane The Times of Swaziland in English 7 Sep 83 pp 1,16

[By Mandla Magagula]

[Text] The Minister of Home Affairs, Prince Gabheni, has been suspended from the cabinet, the Supreme Council of State announced yesterday. A statement issued by the Liqoqo Secretariat said the prince has been suspended from all ministerial activities. The suspension is with effect from September 1, the statement said.

Prince Gabheni was appointed minister of home affairs after the 1978 general elections under the Tinkhundla system. Prince Gabheni sprang into controversy since the current constitutional developments involving a major change in the Regency. It could not be established whether he is still a member of the Liqoqo and the Defence Council following his suspension from the cabinet.

The announcement was made in a Liqoqo Secretariat statement yesterday. The statement read: "It is announced for public consumption that His Royal Highness Prince Gabheni has been suspended from the office of minister of home affairs in terms of Section 71 of the Establishment of Parliament Order No 23 of 1978. The suspension, which is effective from September 1, 1983, has stripped him of all ministerial facilities. A tribunal will be appointed in due course.

A spokesman for the Liqoqo told *The Times* that the decision had been prompted by Prince Gabheni's position of the removal of the deposed Queen Regent Dzeliwe. "The decision was taken after the prince told newspapers that he was opposing the decision to remove Queen Regent Dzeliwe as head of state," said the Liqoqo spokesman. The prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, has given the go-ahead that the suspension should be announced because the prince was a public figure. If no announcement was made, people would wonder what had happened to the minister. He himself has already informed his ministry about this decision.

The spokesman said Prince Gabheni would appear before a tribunal to defend his stand. "You cannot just take such a decision without giving the person concerned a chance to defend his stand," said the spokesman. Prince Gabheni was not immediately available for comment yesterday.

ZAMBIA

President, Foreign Minister Depart for Maputo

MB061834 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] President Kaunda has gone to Maputo for a consultative meeting with Mozambican President Field Marshal Samora Machel. The president left this afternoon with member of the Central Committee Reuben Kamanga, Foreign Affairs Minister Professor Lameck Goma, and other senior officials. They were seen off at Lusaka International Airport by Party Secretary General Humphrey Mulemba, Secretary of State for Defense and Security Gray Zulu, and party and government officials. Professor Goma told reporters shortly before departure the meeting between the two presidents would facilitate the exchange of views on various bilateral matters. However, he did not specify any particular issues expected to come up during the meeting.